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Warning
By Britain
At Start of
EEC Talks

PARIS, Nov. 29 (IHT) — A tense two-day Common Market summit opened in Dublin today with Britain threatening to obstruct the workings of the European Economic Community if it does not obtain substantial budget concessions from its partners.

A spokesman for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said at the summit opening today that she wanted a solution "now." He also rejected suggestions that the critical issue — Britain's demand that its budget payments of \$2.2 billion be slashed in next year's EEC budget — could be postponed to the next summit scheduled for March.

If there is no settlement satisfactory to Britain by the summit's close tomorrow, he warned, "life could suddenly become very difficult for a lot of people and indeed for the community," a reiteration of British threats to paralyze EEC activities.

During the first day of meetings, which were held under extremely tight security precautions at medieval Dublin Castle, no outward signs of compromise appeared. Indeed, political and diplomatic observers throughout Europe were not ruling out a deadlock emerging from the meeting, despite efforts believed to be under way to find a compromise.

One Against Eight

Denmark's Premier Anker Jorgensen, who arrived in Dublin yesterday, said in an interview today that "what happens is that Mrs. Thatcher will find herself alone against the other eight."

Meanwhile, senior officials in the British government, which is host to the summit because it currently holds the rotating EEC presidency, said that the only solution is to defer the matter until next year's summit meeting — a suggestion promptly rejected by British officials.

"We want a clear demonstration of will in the community to solve the problem. It is a solution for Britain that has got to be very substantial and money on the table; the objective is to get a settlement now at the conference and not at some time in the future," according to a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher. Her nod upon arriving today was described by other British officials as "deafening."

Further fueling tension at the summit was an unconfirmed report from West German sources that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt intended to complain to Britain that he had raised his prices for North Sea oil before members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries put up their rates for comparison. Mr. Schmidt has been the outspoken EEC leader on seeking a compromise over the oil price issue.

A British spokesman denied the suggestion — saying that Britain had allowed the market, not led it — to be left unanswered the question of whether or not the issue was raised at the summit meetings.

Preferential Rates Rejected

The spokesman also rejected suggestions, allegedly made recently by Britain by EEC members, that Britain sell North Sea oil at preferential rates. According to West German and French diplomats, the suggestion was made with a view to ending a compromise over the oil price issue, possibly in the form of a trade-off.

But, said the British spokesman, "the compromise is not a trade-off."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Airlines Back
are Boost as
Fuel Cost Rises

MANILA, Nov. 29 (AP) — The world's major airlines resolved today that fares should be raised because of tight crude oil supplies and rising fuel prices.

Source in the International Air Transport Association said the cost of fuel had increased 63 percent this year.

The IATA approved the resolution on the eve of the closing session of its annual general meeting here. Its fare decisions are subject to approval by the governments involved.

The move followed a report by Robert Smithwick, general manager of Texaco's international aviation sales department, that as much as 725 million barrels of jet fuel could be consumed by air carriers in 1982. In the report, which included figures from the airlines' Communist countries, he cited a 10 percent annual increase in the use of jet fuel and warned of possible shortages in the next 20 years.

The conference brought about 100 executives of 76 airlines to Manila. IATA has 103 member airlines, including seven American carriers.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with Irish President Patrick Hillery, center, and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in Dublin for opening of Common Market summit.

Administration Officials Say

Carter Backing New Arms Funds

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — The Carter administration, under the prodding of Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, has agreed to a substantial increase in military spending over the next five years, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that, in a determined effort to gain Senate approval of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union, senior administration aides have engaged in private negotiations on military spending plans with Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger. The support of Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger for the arms accord is viewed as critical to achieving Senate ratification, and both men have said that their positions would depend, in part, on the size of future Pentagon budgets.

The officials said that in an unusual meeting on Capitol Hill Tuesday night Secretary of Defense Harold Brown told Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger that the administration had decided to boost military spending over the next five years beyond the 3-percent annual increase announced earlier by President Carter.

5-Percent Mentioned

While confirming that the administration would seek an added increase in military spending for fiscal year 1981, Pentagon aides declined to provide specific figures. But other sources familiar with Mr. Brown's session with Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger disclosed that the administration was now willing to increase the fiscal 1981 Pentagon budget by almost 5 percent after inflation.

Budget officials said that after taking the impact of inflation into account, a 5-percent increase would result in a Pentagon appropriations request approaching \$160 billion for fiscal 1981. The administration's fiscal 1980 appropriations request was \$138.6 billion.

Mr. Brown, in the meeting Tuesday night, is also said to have reported that Mr. Carter was prepared to agree to an average increase in annual military spending of more than 4 percent through 1984.

Pentagon officials said that the proposed increases in the Pentagon's five-year defense program would go mainly for new naval and aircraft programs designed to improve the military's capacity for intervening in trouble spots.

In Senate hearings on the arms treaty last summer, both Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger said that unless the Pentagon received annual spending increases of 5 percent through the mid-1980s, Washington would be unable to keep pace with Soviet military improvements. Mr. Kissinger's views are known to carry substantial weight with several Republican senators while Sen. Nunn is said to be influential with conservative Democrats.

But congressional aides said that, after Tuesday night's meeting with Mr. Brown, it was still unclear whether either Sen. Nunn or Mr. Kissinger would throw their support behind the arms pact. One aide said that while Sen. Nunn was encouraged by the administration's offer to boost spending, he was still bothered by certain provisions of the arms treaty.

The aides said that Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger met yesterday with about a dozen senators from both parties who have yet to take a position on the treaty. The group, which was also joined by James Schlesinger, secretary of defense in the Ford administration and formerly secretary of energy under Mr. Carter, is said to have discussed the administration's new military spending plans.

Defense aides said that while the administration was working to accommodate the desire of Sen. Nunn and Mr. Kissinger for a larger military budget, there were additional reasons for going beyond a 3-percent annual increase in the Pentagon's five-year defense plan.

The most important, they said, was the growing support throughout the administration for accelerating the creation of a so-called "rapid deployment force" for use in military crises in distant places.

Yugoslavs Fete Republic

BELGRADE, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Yugoslavs today began four days of festivities to mark the 36th anniversary of the formation of the republic.

By a plan under which their forces would be gathered together into "assembly points," while the forces of the Salisbury government remained in their strategically situated bases.

The British administration must treat the two sides evenhandedly, Mr. Nkomo said today, and "each side must know where the other side is. We will not sign an agreement where our forces can be wiped out."

British Formula

Moving to meet that objection, the latest British proposal spoke of "reciprocal disarmament" of the forces of both sides. Although it was not specific, the concession apparently allayed some of the front's apprehensions.

Conceding to the guerrilla leaders in two other areas that had concerned them, the British document envisaged a larger Commonwealth monitoring force than first proposed — up to as many as 1,000 men — and promises that it would stay in Zimbabwe Rhodesia "until the independence government has been formed, its authority has been accepted, and independence has been granted."

That provision was apparently designed to ease guerrilla fears that even if its forces won a new election, the Rhodesian Army will refuse to yield power or stage a coup d'état, possibly with the covert backing of South Africa.

Iranians Vow Early Trials
If Shah Goes to 3d CountryPresident
Again Warns
On Hostages

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (NYT) — President Carter, warning again that he would hold the Iranian government "fully responsible" for the safety of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, said last night that he was determined to do all that he could to secure their release by diplomatic and peaceful means.

"Other actions which I might decide to take would come in the future after those peaceful means have been exhausted," the president said in a nationally televised news conference in which every question was related to the hostages who have been held at the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4.

Subjecting himself to questions on the Iranian crisis for the first time, Mr. Carter said that he had "no regrets and no apologies" to make for the decision to admit Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, to the United States for medical treatment. "It did help to save a man's life and it was compatible with the principles of our country," he said.

Mr. Carter added that he made the decision "personally and without pressure from anyone." Asked what role Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state and a friend of the shah, had played in the decision, the president replied: "None."

Mr. Carter was asked whether he thought the shah should leave the United States if he was well enough to do so. He said that the decision was up to the shah. "I have not encouraged him to leave," Mr. Carter said.

The news conference was the president's first since Oct. 10. His answers were tough and uncompromising.

"There is no recognized religious faith on earth which condones kidnapping," he said in an apparent effort to separate the Iranians from other Moslems. "There is certainly no religious faith on earth which condones the sustained abuse of innocent people."

Central Message

Mr. Carter proposed no new or specific steps for the United States to end the stalemate. But he did say that he believed that the growing international condemnation of Iran would have a beneficial effect.

This, in fact, seemed to be his central message. He emphasized Iran's isolation, the rejection of its tactics by other nations and his own determination to pursue all diplomatic means, including actions by the United Nations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

68 SWAPO Men
Killed in Raids

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 29 (UPI) — South African troops this week destroyed camps of the South-West African Peoples Organization in hot pursuit of guerrillas across the area's northern frontier and killed 68 guerrillas there, an army spokesman said today.

Brig. Gen. Pieter Bosman, second in command of South-West African (Namibian) defense forces, did not say whether the raids were made in Angola or Zambia. Both countries have a common border with the area, which is known also as Namibia.

During the last week, South African troops killed 75 SWAPO guerrillas, bringing to 147 the number killed in clashes since the beginning of the month. Three South African soldiers died in the same period, Gen. Bosman said.



President Carter points to a reporter at the White House.

In Speech in Ankara

Pope Issues Veiled Appeal
For Restraint by Moslems

By William Claiborne

ISTANBUL, Nov. 29 (WP) — Pope John Paul II, in a thinly veiled appeal for moderation and restraint in the increasingly restive Moslem world, today urged followers of Islam, Judaism and Christianity to join in a pursuit of "rectitude for moral conduct."

While not referring directly to Islamic-inspired turmoil in Iran and the hostages being held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, the pope clearly seemed to be signaling his concern over the turn that religious fundamentalism has taken in some Moslem countries.

In a speech to the tiny Christian community in Ankara, shortly before traveling here for the second leg of his three-day visit to Turkey, the pontiff declared:

"I want to take advantage of this meeting . . . to invite you to consider every day the deep roots of the faith in God, professed by the spiritual descendants of Abraham — Christians, Moslems and Jews — [that] when it is lived sincerely, when it penetrates life itself, is an assured foundation of the dignity, the fraternity and the liberty of men and a principle of rectitude for moral conduct and life in society."

That the pope chose the capital of a nation of 45 million Moslems to make the statement was widely interpreted here as an oblique sermon to the followers of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and religious extremists elsewhere in the Islamic world.

In another seeming reference to turmoil in the Middle East, the pope told his Christian audience, "I wonder if it is not urgent today, when Christians and Moslems have entered a new period of history, to recognize and develop the spiritual links which unite with the goal to spread and defend together, as we were invited to do by the Vatican Council, moral values, peace and liberty."

Throughout the first two days of his first visit to a Moslem country, the pope appeared anxious to be seen as talking directly to Moslems, although his schedule is dominated by ecumenical discussions in his quest to advance the reunification of Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy. In spite of the Turkish government's attempt to minimize the religious nature of the visit, the pope repeatedly underscored the theme of universal worship of one God by believers of the three great monotheistic religions.

In doing so he also appeared intent on relieving Moslem anxiety that the Roman Catholic Church's current emphasis on drawing closer to the Orthodox churches of the East is a sort of modern-era Christian crusade with political undercurrents originating in the West.

At the end of his visit tomorrow, the pope is expected to announce the formation of a 25-member joint theological commission to remove such ramification barriers as papal primacy and different attitudes toward divorce, which have separated the two churches since the 11th century.

As it has been the past two days, security surrounding the pope today was extremely tight, and he was almost unseen by the Turkish public.

There have been assassination threats by rightist terrorists and Armenian nationalists, and in Ankara last night security forces rounded

Sources Say
Ex-Ruler Is
Set to Leave

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 29 — The Iranian militants holding the U.S. Embassy threatened today to speed up espionage trials for their U.S. hostages if Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, is moved to Mexico "for any other country in the world."

The council representing the militants said, "We want to make this absolutely clear: If the deposed shah is removed to Mexico, or any other country in the world, we shall start the trial of the hostages very soon. Furthermore, we shall deal strictly with the hostages if our demand for the return of the shah to Iran is not accepted."

In New York, hospital sources said today that the shah had been cleared for travel and was preparing to go to Mexico. Doctors said that he was recovering well from the nonsurgical removal of a gallstone. A spokesman for the shah said yesterday in Mexico that he was expected to return within 10 days.

The United States meanwhile asked the International Court of Justice in The Hague to order Iran to release the U.S. hostages and to pay reparations. The U.S. petition disclosed that there were 30 hostages, up from the previously reported number of 49.

The militants' council rejected any proceedings by the International Court, "just as we rejected the United Nations Security Council," a spokesman said. Court observers said that the U.S. gesture was largely symbolic.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

U.S. banks warn European Japanese banks to take action on Iranian loans or renounce share in eventual asset distribution, Page 11

has vowed to put the U.S. hostages on trial as spies unless the United States surrenders the shah to Iran.

The militants made their warning as an estimated half-million Iranians marched through Tehran to mark the holiest day of the holy month of Muharram, in a declaration of support for Ayatollah Khomeini's confrontation with the United States (Story, Page 2).

The marchers, many of them beating themselves with chains and whips, were accompanied by scores of men wrapped in white Moslem death shrouds. They shouted their readiness to die in battle against the United States.

A spokesman for the U.S. State Department identified the 50th hostage as Jerry Plotkin, a California businessman. Sources in Iran said that Mr. Plotkin, who is employed by Electronic Industries Inc., was seized recently at a Tehran hotel and taken to the embassy.

In military developments, Iranian Navy sources said that 15 Soviet warships had been sighted "on our (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



East and West Meet: Pope John Paul II, left, and Dimitrios I, the patriarch of Constantinople, embrace at Istanbul's airport.

Unreasonable Searches

U.S. High Court Broadens Scope of 4th Amendment

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — A 5-4 majority of the U.S. Supreme Court today broadened the scope of the Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, ruling that police officers can search a person's car without a warrant if they have probable cause to believe it contains evidence of a crime.

The decision, announced by Chief Justice Warren Burger, was a landmark ruling that could have significant implications for law enforcement and civil liberties.

The case involved a car search without a warrant. The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Burger, held that the Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures is not absolute. It is subject to the reasonableness standard.

The court ruled in the case from Illinois, which has a law specifically granting police the power to search "any person" in a place that they have obtained a warrant to examine. Theoretically, police retain the authority under yesterday's decision to search anyone within a particular location, but they can do so only by obtaining a warrant specifically authorizing them to search all persons on the premises. And they can obtain such a warrant only by persuading a judge or magistrate that they have good reason to think that all persons there may be violating the law.

The high court did not decide whether police must provide the names of all the persons that they intend to search. Illinois officials had told the justices that this would be impossible.

Also yesterday, the high court ruled 6-3 that the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare had the authority to deny some special funds provided for school districts undergoing desegregation. The court said that a district's policies can have a different impact upon black and Hispanic teachers than upon whites.

In an opinion by Justice Harry Blackmun, the court rejected the arguments of the New York City school board that HEW must provide federal funds under the Emergency School Aid Act of 1972 if it cannot show that a school system intentionally discriminated against minorities.

Los Angeles Times

Pumping Reduces Mexican Oil Spill

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Mexican workers pumping sea water and chemicals into a runaway well have cut down the flow of the world's largest oil spill to less than 2,000 barrels of crude a day, officials say.

The announcement yesterday by the state oil agency, Petroleos Mexicanos, came as bad weather hit the area around the crippled Ixtoc 1 well, west of the Yucatan Peninsula, which blew out June 3. "This does not mean that we have halted the injection of sea water and chemicals," a Pemex spokesman said. "But the work pace has been cut in half."

Suit Filed by ACLU

A lawsuit was filed in 1977 by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of an Army private who had been discharged in 1974 as a result of a psychiatric evaluation.

Judge Parker had ruled in August that the Army's discharge of Antonio Giles, 30, of Norfolk, Va., and ordered an honorable discharge for him. Yesterday's ruling applies the same relief to any other soldier who received a less-than-honorable discharge after an administrative hearing in which evidence of the compulsory urinalysis program was introduced.

The U.S. Court of Military Appeals ruled in 1975 that the urinalysis testing program was illegal in the evidence was used in an administrative hearing without the participant being warned, and the court then stopped issuing less-than-honorable discharges in such situations.

At the 10,000 or so veterans who received their discharges before the 1975 ruling had been unable to have their discharges upgraded retroactively.

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Suzanne Osgood

Apologies To Kennedy After Attack

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON, Nov. 29 — The family of Suzanne Osgood, who was arrested yesterday after she entered Sen. Edward Kennedy's Washington office wielding a hunting knife, has issued a statement from their New Hampshire home apologizing for the attack and detailing the 38-year-old woman's troubled psychological history.

"Suzanne had been hospitalized for a schizophrenic condition at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Massachusetts, and at various state hospitals in New York, New Jersey and New Hampshire," said Miss Osgood's sister, Sally Bashlany of Nashua, N.H.

"During the summer of 1978, she was hospitalized in a Nashua hospital and was brought to New Hampshire State Hospital for an evaluation, which determined her not dangerous to herself or others, [and] therefore was released," the statement said.

Loving Support

"The family . . . extends an apology to Senator Kennedy . . . for her actions. The family understands and empathizes with her condition and will lend loving support to Suzanne."

"She hasn't been with us for at least five months," said the director of a Boston shelter for homeless women where Miss Osgood had signs of violence, but she's very disturbed. "P. Miss Osgood, one of four children, went to Nashua High School. She later attended Wheaton College in Norton, Mass., but did not graduate, her sister said.

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., campaigning in Mason City, Iowa, said: "I am grateful there was no serious injury to anyone in my office. I commend the Secret Service for their skill and the manner in which they handled the incident."

Cut on Wrist

Joseph Nensburger, a Secret Service agent assigned to Sen. Kennedy during his presidential campaign, subdued Miss Osgood, according to court papers. He was cut on his left wrist during the struggle.

Miss Osgood has been ordered held without bond for mental tests. U.S. Magistrate Lawrence Margolis yesterday ordered her to undergo the tests following an arraignment hearing in which she was charged with assaulting a Secret Service agent.

Pakistani Journalist Given Hard Labor

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (NYT) — An award-winning Pakistani journalist was sentenced today to a year of hard labor by a military court in Rawalpindi for writing an article for a foreign publication about secessionist feelings in western Pakistan.

News of the sentence was telegraphed here to foreign correspondents who left Pakistan after witnessing the first two days of the trial of Salamat Ali.

Mr. Ali, a 45-year-old journalist, is a staff correspondent of the Far Eastern Economic Review, a widely read weekly magazine published in Hong Kong. He was tried on four charges stemming from an article of his in the Oct. 19 issue concerning separatist ferment in Baluchistan, a western province of Pakistan where tribal hostility to the central government has flared in periodic rebellions. The article was entitled, "An Upheaval Is Foreseen."

Mr. Ali, who recently received the Mithibai award for service to Asian journalism, was arrested 16 days ago under the martial-law regulations. He was charged with "publishing literature to promote hatred between different classes, provinces, sects or religious orders."

Other charges alleged that Mr. Ali "treated hatred toward the martial-law authorities," that he incited the public to seek "dissemination of Pakistan on a provincial basis," and that he possessed literature that promoted hatred.

The one-year sentence pronounced by the summary court was the maximum penalty it could render.

U.S. Judge Reopens 1954 Case On Racial Segregation in Schools

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29 (AP) — A federal judge today granted the request of a group of black parents to reopen the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education case, which led to the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling outlawing racial segregation in U.S. schools.

U.S. District Judge Richard Rogers ruled that the group of eight parents had shown good cause why they should be allowed to intervene in the historic decision.

The parents claim the intervention is necessary in order to get the court to force the Topeka school board to achieve better racial balance in the city's schools. About 24 percent of the city's 164,875 students are members of minority groups, but the parents cited documents showing some schools had 70 percent minority enrollments.

"It is true that granting intervention in a case which has lain dormant for 24 years is an extraordinary measure," he said. "However, we do not believe it can be gainsaid that this is an extraordinary case presenting extraordinary circumstances."

Judge Rogers said that if the courts ultimately find Topeka schools in full compliance with integration laws, "we intend to enter an order of compliance and close the case so that questions such as we have just resolved are not presented to another judge 24 years from now."

Among those asking to reopen the case was Linda Brown Smith, mother of two Topeka pupils. The original U.S. Supreme Court decision bears her maiden name.

They said the charges against Adalbert Cerny, 42, a former actor and theater director, specified he had been a member of the Committee for the Protection of the Unjustly Persecuted and that material from a clandestine publication had been found in his apartment.

The committee was founded by signers of the Charter-77 human rights manifesto to protect themselves from state authorities. The sources said that Mr. Cerny's apartment had been searched by police in May, 1978, and that three typewriters and three bags of written material had been confiscated.

Wrote on Secessionist Area



Salamat Ali

der. However, the court also had the option of moving the case to a higher military tribunal, which could have meted out a longer term or even the death sentence on these charges.

During the two days during which foreign correspondents were present in the court, proceedings were conducted by Col. Munir Ahmed. He advised the visitors that he served as both judge and prosecutor as well as stenographer. The accused had a lawyer with him whose position was recognized by the court as "a friend of the accused."

The chief prosecution witness, Col. Abdul Raus Khan, the military governor of Baluchistan, said that most of the people in the province were illiterate and were unlikely to

see the magazine, 1,500 copies of which are normally sold in Pakistan. He said the article reflected local views but that it would have been better if it had also included the government point of view.

Under martial-law regulations, press censorship has been toughened and all newspapers in Pakistan appear daily with patches of white space where stories and photographs have been deleted by censors. For example, local stories about Mr. Ali's arrest and trial have been excised.

In addition to the strict censorship for local reporters, the government announced yesterday that it had amended a provision of the penal code to permit the imprisonment without warrant of journalists who publish "defamatory matter."

The new order said that the publication of such material, giving offense to any person, is a "cognizable offense," even if the information published "is true and in the public interest."

Mr. Ali was not subject to any additional penalty of flogging since prisoners who are 45 or older are exempted from lashes. His lawyer said he would attempt to appeal the verdict and sentence.

Tanzanians Release 47 Libyan Prisoners

DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Tanzania has released the last of the Libyan military prisoners it captured in this year's Uganda war, Libyan diplomats said today.

The 47 Libyans were part of a 2,000-man force airlifted to Uganda by Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi to prop up the regime of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin during an invasion by Tanzanian armed forces and Ugandan exiles.

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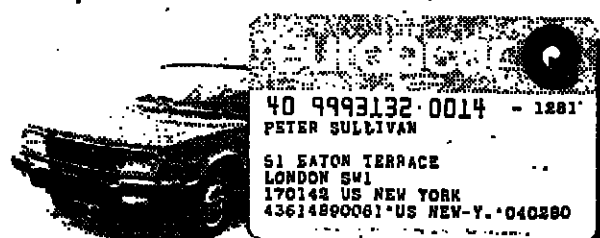
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And His Wife Is No. 2

Ceausescu Is No. 1 Theme of Daily Life in Romania

By John Danton

BUCHAREST (NYT) — At the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which ended here Monday, the unthinkable happened. An 80-year-old delegate rose to say that Nicolae Ceausescu, the party chief, was not tackling Romania's economic problems.

To spectators slumped in cushioned chairs and pounded down by hours of oratory extolling Mr. Ceausescu's leadership, including his own five-hour keynote speech, it was a moment of genuine drama — as if a long-suffering choral singer had suddenly bolted into a solo, knocking the star performer into the orchestra pit.

Mr. Ceausescu has been re-elected to successive five-year terms as the party's secretary-general since 1965. The proceedings have the air more of a coronation rite than a contest for power, and never before had the soporific ritual of eulogies and chanted applause been marred by even a solitary voice of dissent.

Personality Cult

The Romanian leader, who is also president and supreme commander of the armed forces, runs this country of 22 million with two hands, both of them tight. In doing so he has established a personality cult that rivals those of Kim Il Sung of North Korea and of Mao Tse-tung during his years in power in China.

It is a fact that strikes a visitor promptly upon arrival, along with the impression that there are many gun-carrying soldiers and policemen about. Mr. Ceausescu's portrait adorns the exteriors of all government buildings. On canvas his wavy hair is jet black, rendering

him considerably younger than his 61 years.

His name is the basic noun of every party chant. His photograph has a virtual monopoly in Scintia, the party daily. One day recently the paper printed 13 pictures of Mr. Ceausescu.

Even on ordinary days, the activities of the "helmsman of the nation" consume most of every news broadcast. A camera crew follows him on his rounds as he tours the countryside, meets foreign dignitaries and visits factories and construction sites.

If there is a rival for the limelight, it is his wife, Elena, but her position

is more complementary than competitive. Since 1972, her influence has grown so that now she is the second most powerful figure in Romania. Her detractors call her, out of earshot, "Queen Elena."

"He is No. 1, and she is No. 2," a Western diplomat said. "There is no No. 3."

Mr. and Mrs. Ceausescu are two of the 11 members of the Political Executive Committee's Permanent Bureau, the inner ruling circle equivalent to the Politburo in other Communist parties.

The Ceausescus were childhood sweethearts in the village of Secorcesti in southern Romania. Both

were born to poor peasant families. She is often said to have helped guide his rise to power, and has a reputation for ruthlessness and a sharp tongue.

Mrs. Ceausescu, who is a chemist by training, is believed to wield considerable influence over her husband. She has pressed him to enhance the status of women, who now constitute 28 percent of the party's 2.9 million members. She stands in for him occasionally in meetings with foreign ambassadors and sits next to him in Central Committee meetings.

Since early this year, she has headed the party's Commission on Cadres, a somewhat shadowy post that enables her to pass on promotions and purges of other party members.

"People who cross her find their careers suffer," a diplomat said. The Ceausescus do not shy away from opulence — they are reported to have 17 villas and castles — or from promoting family influence. The political dynasty includes four of Mr. Ceausescu's children, his 32-year-old son and, apparently, some highly placed in-laws.

The personality cult of Mr. Ceausescu began blooming in earnest in 1968, the year in which Romania's rift with the Soviet Union over foreign policy became dramatically public. Mr. Ceausescu refused to participate in the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and, in a stirring balcony speech, promised to fight back if the Soviet Army invaded Romania.

One-Family Rule

His brand of one-man rule, or one-family rule, and his accomplishments in turning the government into an extension of his own person can be seen as a sort of insurance policy. "He feels he must absolutely consolidate his power to discourage hope by the Soviet Union that it could find an alternative to put in his place," the Western analyst said.

This interpretation seems accepted by many Romanians, who still admire him for his nationalistic defiance of Moscow. "Without Ceausescu, there are the Russians," said a teacher, pointing aside as if there were Russians in the next room. "He is taking his life for us."

Many believe, however, that his popularity is slipping as the country's economic predicament continues. Romania's standard of living is among the lowest in Eastern Europe and it is confronting an energy crisis as its oilfields become depleted. Under an ambitious industrialization program, its citizens are continually urged to achieve greater productivity and embrace austerity.

Furthermore, the stance of independence that was so dramatic 10 years ago has lost some of its allure now that Moscow has more or less accepted the principle of separate paths to Communism.

Government control is effected through the police and harsh measures against political deviants. One feature of a personality cult is that it brooks little in the way of dissent. The 80-year-old delegate who criticized Mr. Ceausescu was promptly stripped of his credentials.

Ireland Imprisons

Man Sought by North
DUBLIN (UPI) — Desmond O'Hehir, who is sought by police in Northern Ireland in connection with at least 27 murder cases, was sentenced to nine years in prison today on an arms charge by an Irish Republic court.

"People like you who live by the sword should die by the sword," Judge Sean Darcy told O'Hehir, who is a native of Northern Ireland. O'Hehir was captured in October during a police chase and a rifle was found in his car.

U.S. Girl Survives 5-Story Fall Onto 5-Foot Spiked Metal Fence

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP) — By all odds, Lori Morgan should be dead.

The 16-year-old girl from New Jersey fell five stories down the shaft of a New York building yesterday. The plunge alone would have killed most people, but at the bottom she was impaled on the 5-foot spikes of a metal fence.

Her screams attracted passersby who called police. When police found her, they said that one of the metal spikes had penetrated the girl's chest and hit her backbone while the other punctured her chest and went through her right armpit, exiting through her shoulder.

Emergency Service policemen and medical personnel worked to dislodge her from the fence without causing massive bleeding. After more than two hours, they cut away a 9-foot-square section of the fence and rushed her to hospital with the spikes still in her body.

Police said the girl remained conscious while they tried to free her, moaning, screaming and begging them to help her.

A hospital spokesman said that doctors operated on the girl for four hours to remove the spikes. He said that no vital organs were seriously damaged, but that the girl suffered a broken arm and leg. The spokesman said that she was in critical but stable condition.

Police said that the girl had fled a juvenile shelter eight hours before her fall, telling a friend that she was going for a walk. She told police she had wandered onto the roof with some friends before she fell.

A.M. P.M.

The right time can cut the cost of your call back home.

LOWER RATE PERIODS	Any Evening		All day Sunday
	YES	NO	YES
Belgium	YES	NO	YES
England	YES	NO	YES
France	YES	NO	YES
Germany	YES	NO	YES
Ireland	YES	NO	YES
Portugal	YES	NO	YES
Spain	YES	NO	YES
Switzerland	YES	NO	YES

Sometimes it's night. Sometimes it's all day Sunday. Lower rate periods differ everywhere you go. So check the time rates before you make that call back home. And even if you call late at night, remember it's five or more hours earlier there, depending on where you call. So pick an inexpensive

time. Then get on the phone and tell them about the time of your life. A.M. P.M. The cost of the call can be as different as night and day.



SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Joannita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GENERAL MANAGER Munich		Marketing & sales co. (Export Industrial Goods)	Munich	Max. 45; good strategic planning ability in mktg. & sales; knowl. of mktg. instruments; Eng. Dir.	Mr. Paul G. Olson, Sales Consulting, 34, Montmartre, 8-5888 Frankfurt, Tel.: (0511) 234076.	L.I.T. 22-11-79
MANAGER EUROPE	\$4 18,715-\$4 21,258	The Australian Tourist Commission	Frankfurt	Post record of achievement in a mktg. related field, exp. in tourist ind.; Eng. +.	Ms. G.S. Mr. Albert Alderson, W.A. Scott & Co. Pty. Ltd., 3 Bowen Crescent, Melbourne, Victoria 3004, Australia.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 24-11-79
GROUP AREA CONTROLLER(S)		CommuniCorp with subsidiaries in various fields	Rotterdam	CPA or equiv.; Eng., Dir. + Spec.; min. 5 yrs. exp. in mktg. & sales; in Controller's office of large int'l corp.	M.B.L. Lyden, Bureau Douglas S.A., P.O. Box 5872, 1000 AB Amsterdam, Tel.: (010) 84 44 44 ext. 156.	L.I.T. 24-11-79
FINANCE MANAGER		Banker Chemical Corp.	Brussels	MBA or equiv. degree; 5-10 yrs. exp. in Eng. + Fr., Ger., Span. or Dutch.	Banker Chemical Corp., Europe, 222 Ave. Louise, B-11, 105 Brussels.	L.I.T. 24-11-79
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Highly competitive	Materials (Automotive Products Division)	Stuttgart, R.G.	Qual. Accountant; broad fin. mgt. at senior mgt. level; exp. cost acctg.	Michael Stein, Materials Ltd., Taylors Road, Stuttgart, Germany, Tel.: (0714) 446273/736671.	Financial Times 27-11-79
COMMERCIAL GENERAL MANAGER		Leading manufacturer in R.R. (light electrical equip.)	Kuwait	30-35; expatriate commercial, mktg. or financial exp.	J.P. Clark, Eng., Messrs. James, Day & Partners, 20, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3EX.	Daily Telegraph 27-11-79
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR	\$14,500-\$18,000 after tax.	Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	Bangkok, Thailand	Eng. in mechanical engineering or phys. equip.; 35-45; min. 8 yrs. practical exp.	70 3953, C.I.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NN, Tel.: 01-580 3508, Tel.: 01-58174.	Daily Telegraph 27-11-79
MANAGER Manpower Planning	Reasonable + many benefits	Major Oil Co.	Abu Dhabi	Arab national, B.A. + 10 yrs. personnel exp. incl. 4 yrs. manpower planning.	Manpower Executive Search, P.O. Box 14, Psychics, Athens, Greece.	L.I.T. 27-11-79
MANAGER Employment	Reasonable + many benefits	Major Oil Co.	Abu Dhabi	Arab national, B.A. + 10 yrs. personnel exp. incl. 3 yrs. recruit. activities.	Manpower Executive Search, P.O. Box 14, Psychics, Athens, Greece.	L.I.T. 27-11-79
MANAGER Compensation & Benefits	Reasonable + many benefits	Major Oil Co.	Abu Dhabi	Arab national, B.A. + 10 yrs. exp. personnel, compensation & benefits.	Manpower Executive Search, P.O. Box 14, Psychics, Athens, Greece.	L.I.T. 27-11-79
MANAGER Training & Career Devt.	Reasonable + many benefits	Major Oil Co.	Abu Dhabi	Arab national, B.A. + 10 yrs. exp. indust. training.	Manpower Executive Search, P.O. Box 14, Psychics, Athens, Greece.	L.I.T. 27-11-79
MANAGER Public Relations	Reasonable + many benefits	Major Oil Co.	Abu Dhabi	Arab national, B.A. Economics or Political Science + 8-10 yrs. public relations.	Manpower Executive Search, P.O. Box 14, Psychics, Athens, Greece.	L.I.T. 27-11-79



SATURN: THE VIEW FROM PIONEER — On Aug. 29, the U.S. spacecraft Pioneer passed within 1.5 million miles of Saturn and sent back this photo of the planet, its rings and its moon, Rhea. The photo has just been released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Rhea, barely visible in this photo — the bright dot below the planet — is just about half the size of the Earth's moon.

El Salvador Severs Links To S. Africa for Apartheid

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 29 — El Salvador yesterday ended its diplomatic relations with South Africa over racial policies, the Foreign Ministry announced. Two hours before the announcement, the South African ambassador was seized by armed guerrillas.

Foreign Minister Hector Dada Hirez said that the government had decided to cut ties with South Africa before Ambassador Archibald Dunn was kidnapped. He was seized by about 10 guerrillas as he left his embassy, witnesses said. The witnesses added that he did not resist the kidnappers and that no shots were fired.

"The revolutionary junta does not participate in the policy of apartheid," Mr. Dada Hirez said. "However, Ambassador Dunn has all the guarantees of his diplomatic rank offered by the government of El Salvador, which will do all in its power to resolve the unfortunate situation he is undergoing." He condemned the kidnapping and said

Equitable Policy For Americans

Abroad Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI) — A coalition of organizations representing Americans overseas has urged President Carter to take the lead in formulating a clear and equitable policy toward Americans abroad.

During an unprecedented meeting in Rome two weeks ago, seven groups representing overseas Americans drew up an open letter calling on Mr. Carter to "lead us all in staking out a clear definition of real equality and essential competitive equality with our international rivals so that America can once again be a strong and healthy competitor throughout the world."

They urged that this policy statement be made as part of a congressionally-mandated report on how U.S. laws and regulations affect the ability of Americans abroad to compete with their foreign counterparts. "Only from such a clear and coherent background can the individual laws be assessed as to whether they are really equitable and whether they are competitively helpful or harmful," the letter asserted.

The letter noted that nearly one of every 100 American citizens lives abroad "in the front lines of the international competition for products, services, ideas and ideologies." Adding that while U.S. competitors recognize the need to provide incentives for their citizens abroad "the United States, on the contrary, is alone in not appreciating the value of its citizens overseas" and "actually penalizes them for being there."

They include Ange Patake, a leading opponent of President David Dacko who took power from Mr. Bokassa in a French-backed coup on Sept. 20, and Mrs. Elizabeth Domitien, whom the emperor had named as Africa's first woman premier in January, 1975.

Press Panel of Unesco Reaches An Accord; but Russian Objects

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP) — Over strong Soviet objections, a UNESCO-created commission studying fundamental questions of international news gathering agreed today that journalists everywhere should have the right of access to opposition sources.

The agreement, backed by the West and endorsed by 15 of the 16 members of the commission, prompted an angry reaction from the lone dissenting commission member, Soviet journalist G. G. G. G.

Bokassa Aides Jailed

Bangui Official Says

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Nov. 29 (AP) — A total of 48 political prisoners, including two former ministers and several members of Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former Central African emperor, are being held in jail in Bangui, Interior Minister G. G. G. G. said here today.

An Expert Reports

Navigation Error by Pilot Is Cited in DC-10 Crash

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 29 (AP) — The New Zealand DC-10 that carried 257 persons to their deaths in Antarctica was on the wrong side of the volcano it hit, and the pilot apparently was to blame, the director of the recovery operation said today.

Mountaineers who reached the slopes of Mount Erebus said that a polar blizzard was quickly burying the bodies and wreckage, a U.S. Navy spokesman reported.

The death toll in yesterday's crash was the fourth-largest in aviation history. Twenty-one Americans were among the victims.

The director of the recovery operation, Roy Thomson, said that the Air New Zealand DC-10, which was on a sightseeing flight to the Antarctic, "was basically on the wrong side of the mountain."

"It would seem there has been a substantial error in navigation by the pilot. It crashed on the northeast side of Mount Erebus. It should have been passing the mountain on the northwest side," said Mr. Thomson, chief of New Zealand's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. Thomson said that he could almost certainly rule out the possibility of structural or mechanical failure.

"In my opinion the plane was certainly in the wrong place to come down so low," said Mr. Thomson, one of New Zealand's foremost authorities on the Antarctic. He spoke to reporters in Auckland before leaving to head up operations aimed at recovering the bodies.

Recovery of the bodies from the frozen Antarctica coast 2,000 miles south of here will be a formidable task. The plane crashed and exploded about 1,500 feet up the side of the 12,400-foot Erebus, an active volcano.

The three-man New Zealand mountaineering team that was lowered to the crash site by a U.S. Navy helicopter reported seeing no sign of survivors. They did report sighting "60 or 70 bodies," but the bodies were fast being covered by snow, the navy spokesman said.

The New Zealanders reported subzero temperatures on the permanent ice-pack and said that strong winds with snow were blowing pieces of wreckage down the mountain side, which is crisscrossed by deep crevasses.

The reports to Navy headquarters here were made by radio from the U.S. research base at McMurdo Sound, 40 miles from Mount Erebus. Both the mountain and the base are on Ross Island, just off the coast.

The Navy spokesman said that the mountaineers, who made two trips to the site, will try to build a shelter as a base for recovery operations.

China Takes Steps To Curb Protests In Wall Posters

PEKING, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Standing Committee of the National People's Congress today issued Peking municipal officials deal with the problems of the Democracy Wall, Peking reported.

The action was taken after posters appeared on the wall site official calls for "resolute action" to curb activities there. The posters were largely uncensored.

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329 Moroccans Slaughtered In Sahara, Rebels Say

ALGERIERS, Nov. 29 (AP) — Islamic guerrillas fighting for independence in the former Spanish Sahara yesterday claimed to have killed 329 Moroccan soldiers wounded 40 in fighting last week.

A communiqué issued by the Islamic Front here said that guerrillas in the region of El Ay and Boucarra took place Nov. 29, but there was no independent confirmation of the claims and no mention from the Moroccan government.

Washington, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — Four crewmen of a U.S. radar-jamming plane that crashed in the Indian Ocean yesterday are presumed dead, the Navy said today. The plane was from the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk.

Fundador is the brandy from Spain most widely enjoyed around the world.

Fundador is artfully distilled by DOMEQ, then aged in oak butts which have previously contained noble DOMEQ sherrys.

Fundador epitomizes the conscience and tradition that distinguish all products of the House of Domeq.

FUNDADOR, by DOMEQ.



Established 1736

But Country's Future Uncertain

Seoul Government, Foes To Revise Law Together

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 29 (WP) — In a series of quiet and remarkably amicable meetings here in the past few days, government and opposition politicians agreed to equal representation on a committee that will revise the constitution left by the assassinated president, Park Chung-hee.

Over the same few days, on the streets of Seoul, police and martial law authorities were rounding up protesters who gathered to protest a election as caretaker president a man who was close to the late president.

As these two series of events suggest, the political course of post-Park South Korea is running on two parallel tracks. On one track there is a mood of compromise and political accommodation. On the other, there is a deep resentment of all politicians and a commitment to defend the constitution with strict suppression of dissent.

A month after Park was shot by a own intelligence chief, it is unclear which of the two will prevail. Some observers believe that for the first time in years South Korea is entering a phase of democratic politics and a commitment to defend the constitution with strict suppression of dissent.

Others think the country is descending into a new era of protest and repression that eventually will put a new strong man in the White House, the president's office.

Oliver Branches
The signs are mixed and often contradictory. The interim government headed by the acting president, Choi Kye Hah, has privately extended several olive branches to opposition and has won a measure of approval.

His government has quietly begun releasing some of the political prisoners jailed by Park. Last week, it released Moon Boo-Shik, the opposition New Democratic Party leader who had been imprisoned for opposing Park's policies.

Another opposition party also released, Mr. Choi's government has privately leaked that more will be freed within a month. It is hinted that the most vocal, unabashed opponent, Kim Dae-jung, will be freed from house arrest and that many arrested students barred from colleges will be released after a review by government ministries.

Denial of Poisons
ANGKOR, Nov. 29 (AP) — A team yesterday denied reports that it was using poisonous chemicals to kill Vietnamese and destroy crops. The Vietnamese news agency said the reports were propaganda by Peking.

Russia Reports Low Income, Output Rise
MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (AP) — Soviet national income this year grew by the lowest rate since World War II.

The projected 2-percent growth rate for national income during the year is far below the previous post-war low of 3.5 percent recorded in 1977. Each figure shows growth compared to the year before.

It is also less than half the planned target rate of 4.3 percent in increase of national income set for this year. Last year, national income rose by 4 percent over 1977.

The estimated 1979 growth rate of 3.6 percent for industrial production compares with 4.8 percent last year, 5.7 percent in 1977 and 4.8 percent in 1976, the first year of the current five-year plan.

This year's 3.6-percent figure is also well below the target growth rate of 5.7 percent.

The figures were contained in speeches made yesterday to the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament, but were not disclosed until they appeared today in Izvestia.

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Choi Kye Hah

old constitution, which was the basis of Park's rule for seven years. After a couple of days of haggling, the pro-government Democratic Republican Party agreed to give the opposition party equal representation on the committee. The compromise was largely the work of Kim Jong Pil, the government party's new president and a man widely believed intent on occupying the presidential mansion after a year of constitutional revision.

The U.S. Embassy here has played a low-profile role in encouraging the compromise. It has urged both sides to talk out their differences and called on the pro-government forces to broaden the political base to embrace Park's critics.

The official U.S. position is to avoid taking sides in Korean disputes. But it abandoned that position publicly by issuing a prompt affirmation of the decision two weeks ago to have a caretaker election under the old constitution at a time when virtually all opposition leaders wanted to amend the constitution first.

Trial Reported Near
SEOUL, Nov. 29 (UPI) — The military summary court next week will publicly try Kim Jae Kye, former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and seven others for involvement in the assassination of Park, informed military sources said.

The trial will possibly be held before the indirect presidential election scheduled for Dec. 6, the sources said. The summary court-martial has six months to try the case but political observers here believe the court procedure will not take that long.

60 Christians Arrested
SEOUL, Nov. 29 (Reuters) — South Korea's martial law authorities yesterday arrested about 60 Christians, most of them students, who were holding an unauthorized meeting in a church hall here.

Those arrested were inside the Korean National Council of Churches hall for a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the KNCC, an affiliate of the World Council of Churches.

Among politicians in the National Assembly, the new mood of compromise is a sharp change from the past and seems to be embraced by virtually every element of both the government and opposition parties.

The key test was last weekend's negotiations over membership of the committee that will rewrite the

premise Soviet, the Soviet parliament, but were not disclosed until they appeared today in Izvestia.

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China Is Said to Consider Sending Workers Abroad

By Brian Johnson

PEKING, Nov. 29 — Having marshaled almost everything else in its drive to obtain vital foreign currency, China is apparently ready to package and export its one remaining untapped resource: manpower.

Reports from Canton in the past week indicate that this country of nearly 1 billion people is preparing to send hundreds of thousands of workers abroad as gigantic, pre-paid work units.

European and Japanese companies have apparently already been offered such work teams, in numbers ranging from a few hundred to tens of thousands. But if the plan does succeed, it is most likely to send workers to the richer Middle East countries, where oil dollars are being plowed into vast construction projects.

The units would be a mixture of unskilled and semiskilled workers, who would not be paid directly for their services. Instead, the Chinese would set a fee — to be paid in advance — for a certain contracted time period, and would be responsible for paying their own workers.

The fees are reportedly in the range of \$300 to \$500 per worker, per month, or nearly 10 times as much as the average Chinese worker makes at home. Indications are that the workers would only receive about 20 percent of that amount, leaving the rest as much-needed foreign capital for China. (This system is already used to provide foreigners with domestic help inside China.)

The workers would put in a six-day, 48-hour week, with no holidays except as the Chinese New Year. Employers would be expected to provide food, housing, transportation and medical care. And China is reportedly ready to guarantee that its workers will be "diligent and obedient to the employer's reasonable instructions and work assignments, as well as abiding by the law in the place of work."

No such teams have yet been dispatched, but it is understood the first will be formed and delivered within two months of signing a contract.

The bizarre-sounding scheme has delicate political overtones here, since it conjures up the era when Western powers ruthlessly exploited the Chinese as an endless source of cheap labor. Even now, well-informed Chinese will occasionally make an ironic remark to Canadians about whose workers actually built Canada's national railroad.

The plan has enormous advantages for China and its workers. Quite aside from foreign capital, it would supply the country with an army of workers experienced in advanced building techniques and handling modern industrial machinery, and despite their low wages, the workers chosen will double their normal salary and get an otherwise impossible chance to see the outside world.

©1979, The Toronto Globe and Mail.

For Medical Diagnosis

Human Eyes Key to Computer Scanner

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP) — Flashing lights. Dancing patterns. Red beams.

A Georgetown University Hospital patient watches the images on a television-like screen, and every movement of his eyes is transmitted to a computer that swiftly compares these movements with the brain's responses.

The result, a set of dots that form curves representing responses of the eyes and the brain, appears on another glimmering screen in a nearby room.

Doctors studying those curves say the new computer developed by the hospital has enabled them to diagnose early multiple sclerosis in 10 patients only suspected of having the debilitating disease of the central nervous system. After studying 300 patients tested by the computer, they say the machine promises to become an important tool in diagnosing a variety of brain, nerve and eye diseases.

Invented Scanner

It might help physicians spot the early signs of such serious nervous-system disorders as Huntington's chorea, myasthenia gravis, Parkinson's disease, stroke and the many mysterious forms of coma, as well as eye diseases such as neuritis (or nerve inflammation) and optic nerve tumors.

The new computer system was unveiled this week at Georgetown. It was developed by Dr. Robert Ledley, a Georgetown scientist who, in 1973, invented the whole-body CAT scanner, a computerized X-ray machine that gives doctors a three-dimensional view of any part of the body. The first CAT scanner, which was limited to studying the

brain, was built by Dr. Godfrey Hounsfield of Britain, who last month shared a Nobel prize for his work.

The CAT scanner has become a controversial tool because of its cost, which ranges from \$300,000 to \$1 million. Health planners say uncontrolled sale and use of the machines has contributed to rapid inflation in the health-care field.

Georgetown's new device, to be manufactured by Pfizer Inc., which financed its development, could be marketed for about \$60,000. Dr. Ledley said. That means it could be within reach of private neurologists and eye specialists for use in their own offices.

Dr. Ledley explained how the machine, called a Computerized Electro-Neuro-Ophthalmograph, or CENOG, works. The eye reflects events in the brain and the nerves, he said. The brain reflects events in the eye and influences the eye's reactions to what it sees.

Dr. Ledley said researchers using the CENOG expose the eye to light in various forms. The retina, the seeing part of the eye, is basically all nerve endings, and "when the eyeball turns in response to our stimuli, there are voltage changes between the electrodes that we place on the patient's skin" around the eyes.

"First, the eye sees something. Then a nerve impulse goes to the

U.S. Aide in Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 29 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of the Army Clifford Alexander arrived in Luxor today from Khartoum to visit ancient Egyptian monuments before holding talks in here Saturday with high government officials.

brain. The brain processes the impulse. Another nerve impulse comes back to the eye muscle. The eye moves. And if there is any disease or injury [in the eye or the brain] you detect an abnormal reflex motion," he said.

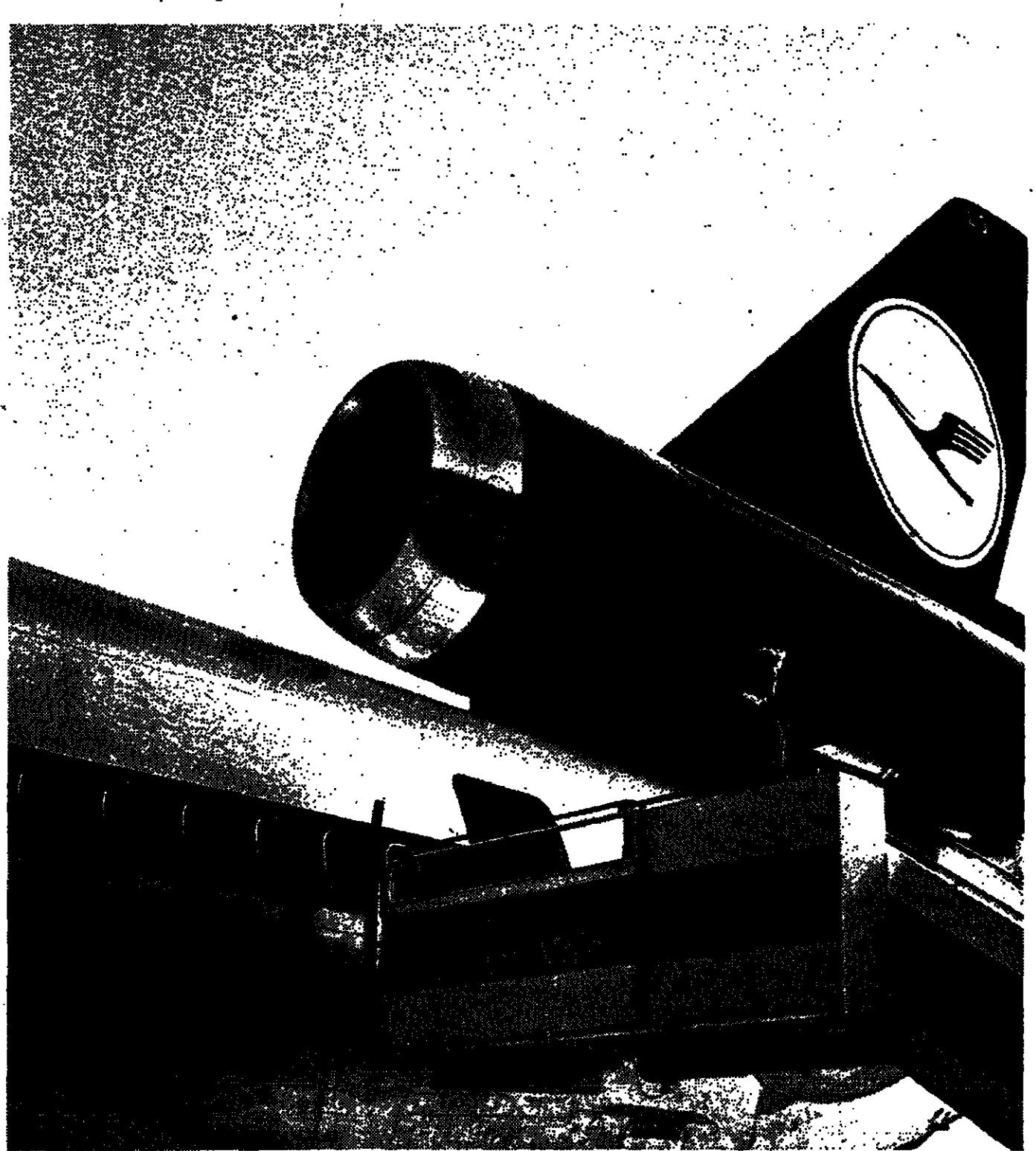
Many present tests designed to diagnose nerve conditions require injection of dyes or radioactive chemicals into the body. And many are invasive.

"What we have here," Dr. Ledley said, "is a painless, noninvasive diagnostic technique, and one that not only tells you a condition is there but tells you in quantitative terms, in exact measurements. In neurology, diagnosis is often difficult. We think this will make it easier."

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Israel's Moment of Truth

The Israelis have just done something truly amazing and commendable. At a moment when every other nation in the world is going bananas looking for ways to reduce dependence on foreign sources of energy, the Israelis have voluntarily abandoned the one source of oil under their control. The big Alma oil field in the Sinai, which they developed and brought into production to supply 20 percent of their needs, was quietly returned to Egypt as scheduled under the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. A little solar energy aside, Israel is now completely at the mercy of others for its energy supplies. Its debt is already murderous; the new step will raise its energy bill by perhaps \$500 million dollars a year.

Israel has never had easy going in energy. It has yet to find significant resources on its own soil. It has never been able to buy oil from Arab producers. The change of regime in Iran cut it off from its longtime principal source. Only one country, Mexico, now openly sells oil to Israel, which must otherwise deal with sources or middlemen that might halt the business — not, after all, a very large business — if it were publicized. Israel has a commitment from Egypt to sell a certain amount of oil at (for the first year only) a certain price, but this commitment can be no firmer than the overall state of

Israeli-Egyptian relations, and there are high hurdles — specifically, the Palestinian question — just a short distance down the road. The United States has undertaken to be Israel's supplier of last resort for a period of years, but that, too, involves political costs. Prime Minister Menachem Begin is harshly criticized by some Israelis for accepting a peace treaty requiring the yielding of the oil wells. They say he is inviting an about-face by Cairo once a bit more of the Sinai, including some important passes, is returned. For what are, after all, gestures to Israel that an Egyptian leader could reverse overnight, Israel is giving up elements of the most tangible sort: territory, military bases and position, towns and farm communities housing 10,000 people, and now oil. This criticism, it should be added, reflects anxieties shared in greater or lesser measures by almost every Israeli.

Mr. Begin does not deny there is a risk. He says, correctly and courageously, it's a risk worth taking. Whatever may be said about his approach to the Palestinians, he deserves high respect for making good on his peace treaty with Egypt. The most notable proof of his conviction so far is perhaps that at the moment of truth on oil arrived, he did not flinch.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Base Canard

Of all the preposterous charges raised recently against Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., one is more preposterous than the others (although we must concede that Sen. Kennedy has not adequately answered the very serious question as to whether he ever played "post-office" in the sixth grade). For over a year now, a few logic-sadists have contended that Mr. Kennedy's support of former senator Edward Brooke's Democratic challenger, Sen. Paul Tsongas, constitutes conclusive proof that Mr. Kennedy is weak on civil rights.

Please do not laugh. This is a serious charge that was actively circulated among black Democratic voters in Florida by some of President Carter's partisans during that state's October nonbinding straw balloting. The Afro-American newspapers have since revealed in an editorial that Mr. Kennedy "dared to support the white Democratic opponent to Republican Sen. Edward Brooke." A little of the sting of that accusation of recklessness is diminished a few sentences later in the same editorial by an acknowledgment that Mr. Kennedy "has the most perfect voting record among whites on behalf of black issues."

We do have a few facts and precedents, in this case, that can probably be stipulated. Taking a walk on your party's nominee, according to the established code of U.S. politics, can be more serious than a misdemeanor. (Just ask John Connally and most of his colleagues from Democrats for Nixon. Party loyalty may not be remembered, but

party disloyalty is not forgotten.) At the 1972 Miami Beach convention, Richard Nixon's nomination was seconded, at Mr. Nixon's request, by Sen. Edward Brooke. Presumably Mr. Brooke was then both honoring a political tradition and following the dictates of his own conscience. That November — in spite of Mr. Brooke's endorsement — Massachusetts voters, alone of any state, rejected Mr. Nixon and returned Mr. Brooke to the Senate.

Now to the present case against Mr. Kennedy. It is generally agreed that both Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Brooke are intelligent and serious persons. Mr. Tsongas, a Democrat, agrees with Sen. Kennedy on issues like national health insurance. Mr. Brooke, a Republican, disagreed publicly with Mr. Kennedy on these and other issues. Mr. Kennedy endorsed Mr. Tsongas, who won and thereby gave Massachusetts, the nation's most Democratic state, two Democrats in the Senate.

To prove his unyielding commitment to civil rights, some still argue, Mr. Kennedy should have ignored both public philosophy and political values and supported Mr. Brooke, solely on the basis of race. Perhaps we missed something in the argument, but that sort of reasoning in other times and in other places helped to force passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 — both of which Mr. Kennedy sponsored. Maybe next we should require Mr. Kennedy to demonstrate his commitment to his national health proposal by burning his Blue Cross card on the Capitol steps.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Time to Free Hess

The Russians see Rudolf Hess as a symbol of Nazi Germany, and the crimes that Hitler committed. He is their surrogate Hitler. To let him go [after 33 years in prison] would seem to them like an act of forgiveness and forgetting. They are not ready for this. . . . They would be releasing not just a sick, muddled and harmless old man but a living symbol of the enemy they still need and perhaps genuinely still fear.

The three Western Allies are restrained from releasing him on their own (technically possible though difficult in a four-power prison) by their reluctance to disturb the delicate balance of four-power arrangements in Berlin. . . . Probably, therefore, Hess will have to continue to carry the burden of the history he personifies, and since, like his former fellow prisoner, Albert Speer, he shows no signs of repentance, he commands only limited sympathy. Nevertheless, the Western Allies should continue to press for his release. He is a human being as well as a symbol. . . . Hess has now paid a sufficient price for his crimes.

— From The Times (London).

Tehran: Inherent Dangers

The response of the world diplomatic community before this deplorable situation in Tehran has been shocking. . . .

The thing that makes the Tehran kidnapping the record case [of terrorism] is the support received by the kidnappers from the host government responsible for the security of the diplomats. . . .

No one could deny now that it was a carefully planned and executed action, the starting point for a vast campaign destined to fortify and extend the revolution headed by the Ayatollah Khomeini, to involve the Islamic world in a political-religious confrontation with the capitalist world first, and then with the socialist world.

While watching this duel, which has enormous and dangerous implications of a global conflict, the peoples of the world are shaken by the implacable methods of the fanatics and can do no less than condemn them, especially when they cause the suffering of the innocent.

— From El Comercio (Lima).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1904

PARIS — Dr. Yorke-Davis strongly recommends hot dishes in preference to cold ones when the temperature is low. Indian curry he regards as a desirable cold weather dish, and he sees no harm in cayenne, chutney and sauces that give zest to food, so long as their use is not abused. "Eat plenty, and above all, eat plenty of fat," is Dr. Yorke-Davis' advice to those who are trying to keep warm. "A much greater quantity of food," says the doctor, "is necessary in winter. The Eskimo has to eat 12 pounds of blubber, all fat, a day, to maintain heat. Suet dumplings is the most perfect heat-producing food than can be got at anything like the price."

Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1929

WASHINGTON — Comdr. Richard Byrd's 1,600-mile flight from Little America to the South Pole yesterday afternoon, has revived the discussion of the question of sovereignty in the Antarctic. Both the Arctic Ocean and Antarctic regions are assuming new importance with the development of aviation and the possibility of taking shortcuts over the poles. Last year, the British government dropped a deliberate hint that the territory Byrd was about to explore lay in the shadow of the British flag. It is emphasized here that Byrd is discovering areas of which Britain had no knowledge previously, in particular the sections that he has named Rockefeller Range and Marie Byrd Land.



Eurocommunism: Kremlin Acts

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Boris Nikolaevich Ponomarev has a particularly important position within the Soviet hierarchy. He is a candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party, secretary of the Central Committee and director of its international department.

At 74, middle age at the Kremlin, Mr. Ponomarev is one of the 35 most powerful men in the country, those who really control the nation. He is the one, among the ruling group, who is in charge of relations with Communist Parties that are not in power, that is with those in the West, particularly those Communist Parties which adhere to or say they adhere to Eurocommunism.

Thus, each word pronounced by Mr. Ponomarev is carefully chosen and thoroughly pondered, all the more when he talks about those parties in the West. For the Western Communist Parties, relations with the Soviet Union, home of "real socialism" is a very delicate matter.

Unpleasant Things

And Mr. Ponomarev has had some very unpleasant things to say about these relations in a recent speech. At a two-day meeting on ideology held at the Kremlin late last month, Mr. Ponomarev went straight to the point: "So-called Eurocommunism is opposed to real socialism and rejects the historic and universal role of Soviet achievements," he declared.

Mr. Ponomarev's long speech can be resumed in one sentence: "Eurocommunism can bring only harm to the international communist movement as well as to the parties which adhere to it." Yet, he also added the warning: "The leaders of the Eurocommunist parties are beginning to understand that this policy is meeting with growing disapproval from the rank and file as well as from the militant cadres of their parties."

And he promised: "The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party will do all it can in the future to eliminate all deviations from Marxism-Leninism and from proletarian internationalism."

Mr. Ponomarev's speech was the Kremlin's most violent attack on Eurocommunism since the birth of the phenomenon. The use of the expression "so-called Eurocommunism" is a sign that according to the Kremlin, the movement has no ideological nor political legitimacy. What remains to be seen is why Mr. Ponomarev has chosen this particular moment to launch his attack.

Crisis

There may be many reasons, but the one that stands out is that the Kremlin wants to make the most of the crisis within the Eurocommunist movement. The various European Communist Parties are divided on practically every serious issue confronting them and particularly on the expansion of the Common Market. And they have all suffered losses in recent elections such as those in France, Italy and Spain, with the worst defeat in Denmark, where the local Communist Party lost all of its seats in the parliament during the Oct. 23 elections.

The situation in the Finnish Communist Party is such that the Kremlin has decided to intervene. In a move that is practically without precedent, Moscow sent a letter to the Stalinist wing of the Finnish party, promising it full support in its struggle against the Eurocommunist wing led by Aaro Aalto. The letter expressed Moscow's feelings for the first time in the open and was less than kind toward Eino Berlinguer, one of the founders of the Eurocommunist movement.

And while, quite naturally by coincidence, Mr. Ponomarev was in Rome at the same time (in his role as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet) he did not meet Mr. Berlinguer to tell him what was behind his report — a curious lack of encounter. This was all the more so because a few days earlier, Mr. Berlinguer did not hesitate to confer with Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng, in Rome on an official visit, thereby ending a 20-year absence of contacts at that level.

Mr. Ponomarev's move is not easy to understand. It was obviously prepared well in advance and with ample care.

His Kremlin speech was censored by Moscow and the more virulent parts were removed from the Russian text distributed by Tass as well as from the texts translated into French and English. Yet, to be certain that its real opinion in these questions is well understood, the Kremlin broadcast the censored passage in a special radio program on Radio Prague. The Czech radio has long served as Moscow's mouthpiece when Moscow preferred not to say things outright.

This further helps to explain the recent trials in Prague. Both Mr. Ponomarev's speech and the Prague trials are elements of the campaign against Eurocommunism. The Western parties were quick to react, for both the trials and Mr. Ponomarev's diatribe were too obviously aimed at them to allow them to remain aloof. The only question that remains to be answered was whether the Western parties' condemnation of the Prague trials and of the Kremlin attacks would be followed by some sort of concrete acts. There was little of the latter.

Diverging

In other words, the leaders of Eurocommunism are incapable of diverging from Moscow and from its model of "real communism" despite the ample proof of the ludicrous state of socialism in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Ponomarev and the judges in Prague took on the task of showing up the impotence of Eurocommunism and they succeeded. The last edition of Encounter, the British magazine, contains a fascinating conversation of Milovan Djilas with U.S. scholar George Urban. Until his fall from power, Djilas was vice president of Yugoslavia and one of Tito's closest aides. Today, he is one of Tito's sternest critics.

Letters

Draft Carter

Draft Jimmy Carter for president. He has a good academic record, a good service record, a good business record — and three years of on-the-job training. No other candidate can claim all these assets.

JOHN RAWSON, Montfort, France.

Britain and NATO

I am glad to see that it falls to West Germany and the United States to share the nuclear burden of NATO membership. Until now, though, I was under the impression that Britain was a member of NATO. Your contributor, Enrico Jacchia, (JHT, Oct. 10) does not appear to think so. Where does our money go?

W.P. JASPERS, London.

Here is the end of their dialogue: "Urban — We now have been talking for many hours and I have been watching you doodle as you were thinking. The figures you have been scribbling appear to be a square placed within a circle. Squaring the circle, if my reading of your absent-minded drawing is correct. "Djilas (laughing) — It looks like it, doesn't it?"

"Urban — What is the circle you are trying to square?" "Djilas — I suppose my hope — against hope — to see Communism one day, turned into democracy. That, as you can see from this long conversation, is, indeed, trying to square the circle."

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U.S. Goals in the Crisis

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — What are the basic objectives that the United States should be trying to achieve in the Iranian crisis? It is a question we scarcely consider, so compelling are the emotions of the day. But we must try to take a longer view, for profound interests are at stake and it may be a long struggle.

First, the United States wants the hostages out unharmed. Their safety is the prime consideration whether the matter is viewed as one of humanity, national honor or Realpolitik. No outcome that involved the loss of their lives could be a victory for the United States, or for the worldview it defends, except in a pyrrhic sense.

Second, the United States wants to re-establish the long-respected principles of extraterritorial sanctity for embassies and inviolable immunity for diplomats. Those rules are vital to international relations. And there is a real danger that the Iranian episode will start a more general breakdown: a wave of mob attacks on embassies, sanctioned or incited by governments that want a scapegoat.

Third, the United States does not want to deliver up the shah in response to terrorist pressure. Whatever wrongs he committed, the U.S. government made a deliberate decision to admit the shah to the United States for medical treatment. It would be intolerable to hand him over, to authorities in Iran or anywhere else, without basis in established law.

Fourth, the United States wants to protect vital economic interests. Washington relies heavily, and some of its friends in Europe and Asia even more, on oil from the Middle East. The outcome of this crisis could affect not only the supply from Iran but the view of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states on how much oil they will produce. And the monetary events connected with the crisis — the freezing of Iran's assets in the United States, Iran's repudiation of its foreign debt — present risks to the world monetary system.

Fifth, the United States has important political goals. Conservative Islamic governments with which the United States is on good terms are threatened by the revolutionary appeal of Ayatollah Khomeini, intensified by this crisis. The U.S. role in much of the Middle East and South Asia could be at stake. The United States wants to come out of the crisis with its judgment, respected, in the Islamic world and elsewhere.

Sixth, the United States wants to preserve its self-respect. We should take care not to leave a legacy of regret for what we did in Iran, or in this country. We want no per-

On Tightening Henry's Belt

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger evidently did not like being portrayed as a pessimist at a crucial moment. In Richard Nixon's memoirs, in a downbeat moment after Hanoi's spring offensive in 1972 threatened the Moscow summit, Nixon quoted himself as saying, "And then we're defeated," and wrote this about Henry's response: "Then we will just have to tighten our belts," Kissinger replied glumly.

In his own memoirs, Kissinger gives a quite different impression. When Nixon mused that the U.S. failure in Vietnam might lose the whole free world, Kissinger quotes himself as rebutting that firmly with "No, if it fails, we'll have to tighten our belts and turn the forces around."

Was Kissinger glum, as Nixon reports, or resolute, as Kissinger reports? Why did Kissinger, whose memoirs followed Nixon's by almost a year, go out of his way to correct that quotation and give it a wholly different tone? Such questions about state of mind and of the accuracy of direct quotations — are important to historians.

Nixon's source, according to former Nixon writer Frank Gannon, was the diary Nixon dictated after an Oval Office meeting on May 1, 1972. Kissinger's source, according to his associate, William Hyland, was the transcript of a telephone conversation held three weeks before, on April 9. Kissinger (especially conscious of his belt that month) used the earlier quotation to change the impression left by the glum comment cited by Nixon.

Spotlighting such a nuance is fair in examining a book replete with nuances, delicious details, and glimpses into the workings of the world of power politics and collegial backstabbing. For too long, a Watergate fixation has blocked an information-laden analysis of the last time the United States had a coherent foreign policy. Some highlights:

Henry the newsmaker: The most noteworthy chapter deals with Kissinger's secret trip to Moscow before the summit in 1972, (as he tightened his belt glumly or resolutely). The president's envoy disagreed with his elected superior, treated anxious cabled instructions from the White House as "too late and too vague," and refused to press the issue of Vietnam nearly as strongly as Nixon directed him to.

Never in U.S. history has an envoy set his own judgment ahead of the president's in dealing with the head of a superpower; Nixon's memoir says only "there was no gainsaying his performance after the fact." No reviewer seems to care about the extent of Kissinger's amazing presumption. In his memoir, Henry explains why "I stretched whatever authority I had . . . Unfortunately, he withheld much of what he told Leonid

Breznev about Nixon, which I suspect would be embarrassing for him to reveal today.

Henry the gentle self-wrist-slapper:

He is amusingly apologetic about conspiring with a Soviet leader to deceive our secretary of state about the drafting of an important document; in fact, that act, though presidentially approved, was a spectacle for which "Dobryssinger" should be profoundly ashamed.

Henry the solid historian:

The mosaic of the China initiative is painstakingly, lovingly presented; he even tells the truth about the desire for secrecy coming from the Americans, not the Chinese.

On Vietnam, his detailed exposition of the maddening negotiation — he quotes Le Duc Tho's "I temporarily believe" — makes a powerful case for the wisdom and courage of the course taken.

Henry the settler of scores:

He pays back five years of personal slights by portraying Nixon as the "Tricky" to his "Svenegali." Because he was agent and not prime mover Kissinger strains to make it appear that Nixon was merely a ruffian and stops just short of suggesting that Nixon had been "a student of mine at Harvard in 1956."

Lucidly Written

Because Kissinger evades responsibility for his illegal wiretapping because he missed the boat on human rights, because he dismissed as "excited polemics" the documentation in this space of his disgraceful fallout of the Kurdish people and because he often forces me to agree with people whose side I do not like to be on, it pains me to write the following:

He has produced the Moby Dick of diplomatic memoirs. "White House Years" (which sells at discount, for a paltry penny a page) is an astounding historical resource — lucidly written, passionate, richly textured, absolutely necessary to an understanding of the Nixon years, and a credit to the mind and energy of the man who brought it forth. It is Laird, Rogers, Mitchell, Haig and others even differently, let them invest the effort in writing a thorough and challenging a book.

This week, Henry is the target of an orchestrated campaign of White House and State Department abuse for having committed the sin of having suggested, in regard to admission of the shah, that U.S. national honor not be set aside for fear of what a terrorist regime might do.

Out of place, but not out of power, he will slam back in his own way. In retrospect, I am grateful for my own odd form of collaboration in his memoirs.

As one of those suing for public disclosure of the "Dead Key Scro" telephone transcripts, I like to think I had a hand in keeping Henry's belt tighter and his memoirs honest.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

مكاتب الأهل

ning
belt

- Tuscan Food:
The *genuino* thing page 8W
- An American ballet
lebel comes to Paris page 8W
- Chladming: the
serious skier's paradise page 8W

Weekend

Pontus Hulten: The Swede Who Runs Beaubourg

by Jonathan Kandell

PARIS — During the good weeks, when a collector finally agrees to loan his Musée to the Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou, when the press grudgingly concedes that the horde of visitors have made the museum a rising success, and when its staff tells Pontus Hulten, the director, that the next exhibit is smoothly on its way, Mr. Hulten can relax and gloat a bit about the popularity of his museum: "I expect it all along, but I had a great deal of difficulty convincing others."

During the bleak stretches, when French collectors vow for the umpteenth time that they never let their Rouaults and Braques hang "that monstrosity" known as Beaubourg, when the local newspapers complain that the team has sucked in public revenues that would be better spent reviving culture outside of Paris, and when the government puts such a squeeze on the budget that significant new acquisitions are out of the question, Mr. Hulten turns his profile to near invisibility and rumors that his resignation is near.

Lately, there is little talk that the Swedish director will throw in the towel. The last of the paintings from the recent Paris-Moscow exhibit have been dispatched to the Soviet Union. The three giant retrospectives since the 1977 opening of the museum — Paris-New York, Paris-Berlin and Paris-Moscow — in to have amply fulfilled the late President Georges Pompidou's wish to re-establish the French capital as a fountainhead of modern art. Mr. Hulten has plunged into new projects and will keep him at Beaubourg for at least another three years.

Next month, there will be the most complete retrospective to date on Salvador Dalí. In 1980, the museum will mount an exhibit on the history of maps. There will be a large show on the last movement in art, literature and architecture.

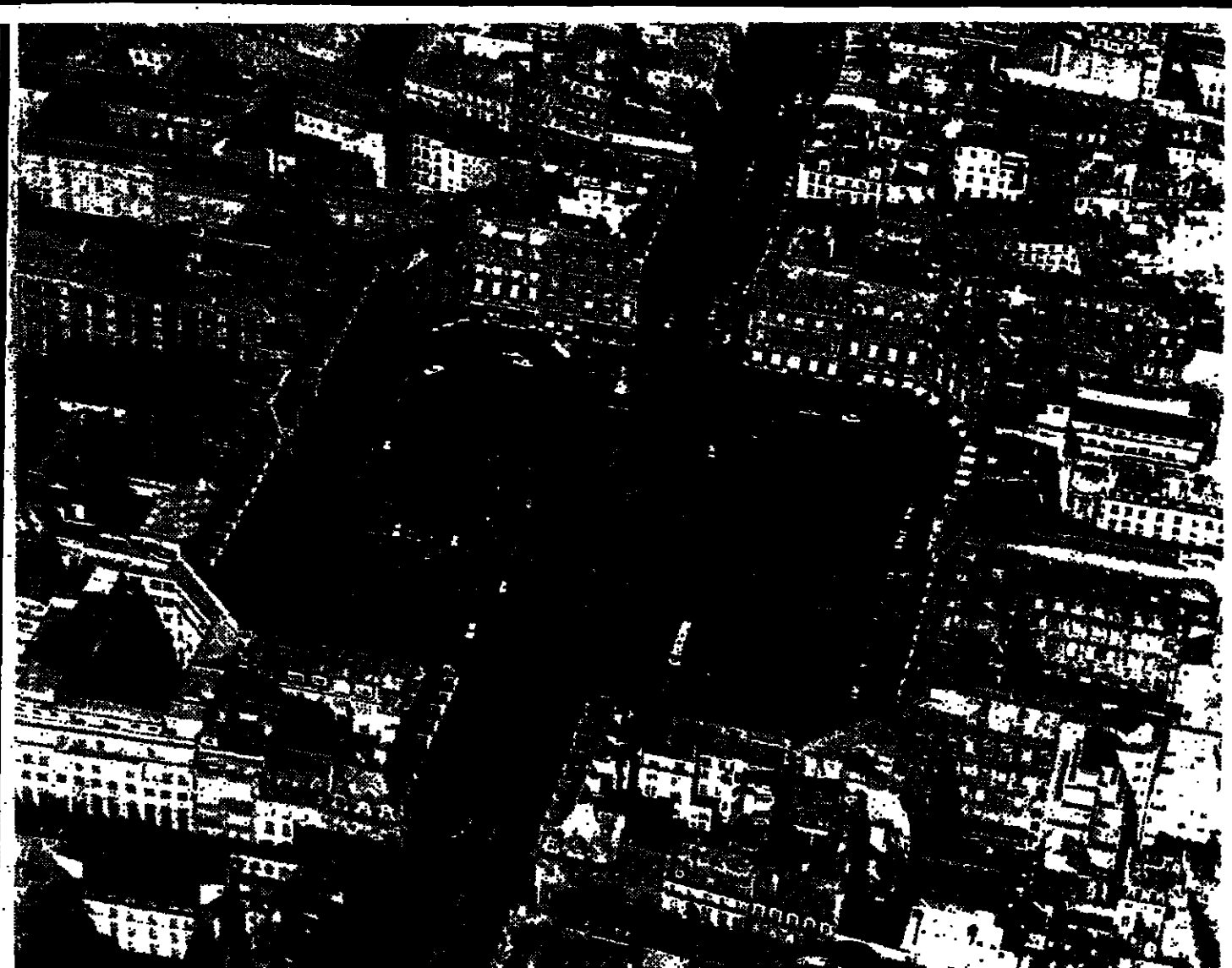
But Mr. Hulten has resisted any such attempts at adoption. He systematically declines interviews in the French press, explaining that a personality cult around the museum director would only annoy the rest of the hardworking staff. He has also kept a prudent distance from the political controversies that have swirled around the art center.

At various stages during its construction, the \$100-million complex was attacked for being too expensive and for further centralizing culture in Paris. Perhaps because it was so totally identified with his predecessor, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has always been cool towards Beaubourg. He did not even mention Mr. Hulten when he opened the museum almost three years ago. And the president has been back only once since then.

Critics abroad praised the Paris-Moscow retrospective as the most spectacular exhibition of modern Russian art, including many works never seen before in the West. But French critics concentrated largely on what they perceived as the museum's political timidity in failing to expose Soviet repression in the arts more vigorously.

The 54-year-old Mr. Hulten takes these jabs in stride. He points out that the museum's \$30 million annual budget is less than the cost of running the Paris Opera, and that about six million people came to Beaubourg last year — six times as many visitors as New York's Museum of Modern Art received in 1978. Despite the crowds, Beaubourg does not turn a profit. Mr. Hulten estimates that it costs the museum about one franc per visitor and considers that a reasonable operating deficit.

The director makes no apology for his handling of the Paris-Moscow show. Considering the arduous negotiations and Russian political sensitivity to their history of artistic censorship, Mr. Hulten unhesitatingly calls the exhibit the "most satisfying" of the major retrospectives. "I may not have liked some of the paintings, but I



The Place Vendôme, the red-hot center of the fine gem trade in Paris.

The Incredible Boom In the Fine Gem Business

by Carolyn Piaff

PARIS — On the Louis XVI leather-topped table in front of me, there are \$25 million worth of precious stones. I slip on a ring with a D flawless, American Gemological Institute certified diamond worth \$2 million, admire a set of five perfect rubies and examine 10 exceptional emeralds in different sizes, so big they look like Woolworth's cut glass.

I am sitting in a small mirrored and paneled room reserved for important clients at Boucheron, one of the most conservative of the big jewelers on the Place Vendôme, the century-old traditional home of *la haute joaillerie* in Paris. Alain Boucheron, sicked-down Gatsby hair and courtly manner befitting a 32-year-old, fourth-generation owner of distinguished French name, has left me alone with some fabulous loot.

He has also explained the security system. It appears there are three alarms, all operated by separate in-house electric power plants. The first one registers volume mass and can be triggered by a fly, the second records abnormal room or wall temperature. The third picks up vibrations on the armored doors.

I do not dare flicker an eyelid.

Outside, the street windows are bullet-proof, and in the square a police car waits, as always, parked near the 144-foot-high column commemorating Napoleon's victories, just a precious stone's throw away from the Ritz and the Ministry of Justice. In modern times, despite the presence of some of the world's top jewelers all conveniently clustered together, there has never been a robbery. One reason is that there are only two entrances to the Place Vendôme and they can be blocked in minutes by a few police cars.

Back in the room where I wait with the \$25-million haul, Alain Boucheron returns at exactly the same moment as the Boucheron burglar alarm goes off in full fury. Four of Paris' finest rush into the store. Mr. Boucheron looks questioning at me. It's a nasty moment.

Finally, it turns out that the downstairs vault had not been properly closed by an employee leaving for lunch. The police shuffle out.

The jewels are then returned to their safe. But one thing is sure, they won't stay there long. For business is brisk these days on the Place Vendôme. Not in recent memory has there been such a boom in big jewels, and the Vendôme jewelers are getting more than their share of the action. An important part of their activity these days is selling precious stones for investment.

Square-cut or pear-shaped, those rocks don't lose their shape, and today, sales in diamonds — not forgetting rubies, emeralds and sapphires — are going up as fast as stock markets go down.

At a recent Christie's auction in New York, a 7.45-carat antique diamond was knocked down at a record of \$430,000 to an anonymous New Yorker. The price calculates out at \$58,000 the carat, exactly \$25,000 more than the previous record of \$38,000 per carat paid in May in Switzerland.

In popular magazines, and not just the financial press, ads for investment diamonds have proliferated in the last few years, and the activity on the diamond exchanges at Antwerp, where 70 percent of the world's diamonds change hands, has never been so frenetic, according to Arnold Panken of International Diamond Sales in Antwerp. Mr. Panken says that the price of a D flawless diamond in the highest category has gone up 10 times since 1969.

More discreet but just as spectacular is what's happening at the Place Vendôme. "Where else can you find as many top home-grown names in jewelry as in Paris?" asks Pierre Arpels of Van Cleef & Arpels. He lists the prestigious Vendôme Jewellers Association of Boucheron, Chaumet, Mauboussin, Mellerio and Van Cleef. To which should be added the name of Louis

Continued on page 10W



during the 1920s and 1930s, including works by a number of Italian, German, French, Scandinavian, Mexican, and American artists. Mr. Hulten feels have not been given their due. Further down the road will be a cycle of shows: on art and the scientific image; art the human body; and a third "drawing on experience of the first two, to show where has moved in the last 30 years," said Mr. Hulten, declining to go into further detail.

There is considerable irony in the fact that French have agreed to spearhead this return to center stage of modern art with a museum named by British and Italian architects and led by a Swede.

The architects, Richard Rogers and Enzo Pi were chosen by an international jury who considered 680 designs in all. Mr. Hulten's son in the fall of 1973 was much quicker and simpler. He had started from scratch and directed the Modern Art Museum of Stockholm since 1968 with an exciting and unorthodox style that drew as many as 300,000 visitors a year in a city of a million inhabitants. An emissary in President Pompidou paid Mr. Hulten a day visit in Sweden and it took only one meeting to announce his selection.

Of course, it is amazing that the French decided to place a foreigner on this job, said Mr. Hulten, whose burly frame, well-trimmed mustache and close-cropped hair give him the air of an army colonel. "On the other hand, the French are pragmatic about their chauvinism. As somebody lives here and contributes something, he is accepted as one of their own. Only have to look at the way they stage exhibitions abroad. They take Vasarely, Picasso and Chagall and present them as French."

don't regret anything we put on the wall," he said.

It took five years to assemble the paintings, sculpture, architectural models, posters and ceramics of the Paris-Moscow show. Because of their strong bias against abstract art, the Russians had virtually no serious studies, catalogs or books on much of their 1920s art.

"We did thorough research trying just to find out what they might have stored away someplace, and then they looked and told us what they had," said Mr. Hulten. "Next, each side drew up a list of what should go into the retrospective. We superimposed the lists and they turned out to have about 30 to 40 percent in common, which is what I expected. This formed the basis of the exhibition and we negotiated over the rest. [The Russian government] isn't at all as monolithic as it appears. They quarreled more among themselves than they did with us."

The one line of criticism that Mr. Hulten does feel vulnerable about — he makes the point himself — is that he has not yet been able to stamp his own iconoclasm on Beaubourg.

Back in the early 1960s, he is said to have eliminated himself as a candidate to head the MOMA in New York when he suggested that it should be turned over to the city because he opposed the idea of private museums. During his 15 years as director of the Modern Art Museum in Stockholm, he was in the vanguard of his European colleagues in introducing contemporary American artists — including Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, and Andy Warhol. His kinetic art and motor-driven sculpture shows were hugely successful and controversial. He once hauled in a British sports car as part of an art-and-technology exhibit and so an-

was too artificial, too unhealthy. There were so many short-lived trends, so much confusion between fashion and art. Maybe retrospectives are the answer for now."

So Mr. Hulten spends his 10-hour working days as most other major museum directors do. Arriving at 9:30 a.m., he begins a round of staff meetings dealing with publications, exhibitions and planning. Almost everyday there are foreign guests — artists, museum people, collectors — to take care of.

"I try to go out to see the studios and galleries," he said. "I don't do it as often as I should. I don't even get to see all the exhibitions I would like to see."

He and his staff travel often abroad prospecting for acquisitions for the museum's permanent collection and negotiating for works for temporary exhibits. Then there are the insurance, transport and security costs that keep rising.

"Big exhibitions are becoming extraordinarily difficult to stage," said Mr. Hulten. "In the old days, you did everything through correspondence. Then you did it through telegrams. And then telephones were the real breakthrough."

"But now you have to fly out and see people personally," he continued. "Why? Because there are so many giant exhibitions and retrospectives taking place, and so many other museum directors are out there trying to get the same art works you want. Exhibits last longer, so collectors are more reluctant to lend out their art. Who wants to give up his favorite painting for six months or longer?"

The number of letters, telexes, phone calls, personal visits, dinners and intrigues behind every damn painting — it's incredible," he laughed. "Maybe that's an exhibit idea: showing people what goes on behind the scenes."

Fabulous Christmas Presents For Impossible People

Part I of an IHT European Shopping Survey featuring: this week, London, Rome, Brussels and Zurich. Part II next week will cover Paris, New York and Frankfurt.

LONDON — The British have always celebrated Christmas better than anyone else — perhaps because they produce such unusual presents. A recent shopping trip to London shows that the London merchants are not lacking in imagination this year. There are crazy gifts for crazies, practical gifts for gadget lovers and whimsical gifts for just about anyone on your list.

•The most beautiful and special present of all: a 1931 Rolls-Royce Phantom II Sedan de Ville, designed and constructed by Windovers, the coach builders, for Lord Portarlington for touring the Continent. The classic, supremely elegant car with Art Deco features, chrome step plates, tinted sun visor and auxiliary French spotlights is black and white with elegant white lozenge-shaped panels above the doors. It has a 7.5-liter engine capable of pushing it along at 90 MPH (it's just had a £10,000 mechanical overhaul), luxurious new leather seats and chromium-plated interior window trim (once considered more chic than mahogany). You can get it for £35,000 — and they promise to giftwrap it — at Coys of Kensington Ltd., 2-4 Queens Gate Mews, London S.W.7 (Tel: 01-584 7444; Telex: 28604 Ref: 1765).

•Coys has other antique cars for sale as well, including a 1909 chain drive Mercedes for £75,000 and a 1913 Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost, just in from India, that was built for a maharaja (also for £75,000). There's also an elegant, low-slung pale brown ca. 1930 Lancia Lambda with



Continued on page 9W

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Vienna's English Theater (Tel: 421260) until Dec. 15: "The Lion in Winter" (Goldman) starring Joan Fontaine, Victoria's Schubert Days, Dec. 2: In the Konzerthaus, Nov. 30: Concerts by the Amadeus Quartet, "Advent in Vienna" — Dec. 4 in the Konzerthaus; Convivium Museum Vindobonense (Scheidt and Schutz), Dec. 7 at the Cultural Department of the City of Vienna: Christmas concert of the Vienna Boys' Choir.

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koningin Elizabethzaal, (Tel: 031/338444) — Dec. 3: Rensberg Symphony Orchestra under James Loughran (Mozart, Hindemith, Brahms), Dec. 4 at 8:30: Antwerp Philharmonic Orchestra under Bogo Leskovic with pianist Anne Fischer — Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Tel: 031/336655) — Nov. 30 at 8; Dec. 2 at 3: "My Fair Lady," Dec. 6, 8 and 14 at 8; Dec. 16 at 3: "L'italiana in Algeri" (Rossini).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts, Nov. 30, Dec. 1 at 8:30; Dec. 2 at 3: Belgian National Orchestra under Georges Olters with pianist Elena Guilels (Beethoven), Dec. 4 at 8:30: Pianist Stefan Askenase, Dec. 6 at 8:30: Belgian National Orchestra under Georges Olters with violinist Alexei Mikhaïlov and pianist Tzila Kvernadze (Britten, Haydn, Brahms) — International Rogier Center, Place Rogier, Dec. 1-9: "Eureka" — exhibition of current inventions, research and industrial innovations — Conservatoire Royal de Musique (Tel: 512-23-69) — Nov. 30 at 8:30: The Dutch Concert — Concerto to Alfred Deller — Cinque Royal, 81, Rue de l'Enseignement (Tel: 218-20-15), Nov. 30 at 8: RTBF Symphony Orchestra under Robert Janssens with pianist Alexis Weissberg — Musée d'Art An-

cient, concerts du Midi include on Dec. 5 at 12:40: Haydn Quartet (Brahms, Liszt), Dec. 12 at 12:40: L'Es-sence Instrumentale de Brabant (Van Maldeire, Godecharle) — Passage 44, Nov. 30 at 8; Dec. 1 from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.: La Recherche Parallèle — illustrated lectures on astronomy and archaeology given by various experts (Tel: 647-98-13) — Minets Move Art Gallery, 43, Rue Ernest Allard, until Dec. 22: exhibition of landscapes by painter David Anderson — Centre Culturel de Waterloo-Faubourg (Tel: 354-15-85) — Dec. 7 at 8:15: Pianist Jörg Demus (Schubert) — Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (Tel: 218-12-01) — Dec. 4-8 at 8:30: Ballet of the Twentieth Century performs "Sacre de Prin-cemps," "Variations sur le thème de Don Juan" — Ancienne Belgique, 15, Rue des Flandres (Tel: 511-33-51) — Nov. 30, Dec. 1 at 8:30: Les Ballets Classiques de Paris: "Swan Lake" (538-24-80) — Dec. 4 at 8:30: "Tyrannicide" (Shaw) — Theatre Molière (Tel: 513-58-00) — Dec. 6-9 at 8:15 (Matinee Dec. 9 at 3): "Ten Little Indians" (Agatha Christie).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Falkoner Theater, Dec. 3: Pianist Daniel Barenboim — Royal Museum of Fine Arts until Dec. 31: exhibition on Danish chore-

ographer August Bournonville to mark the centenary of his death — Royal Theater, Centenary Festival in honor of August Bournonville ends Nov. 30 at 8 with the Royal Danish Ballet, guest dancer Peter Martins, performing "La Sylphide" and "Napoli Act III" — Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, to Dec. 16: exhibition of photographs by Edward Weston — Museum of Decorative Art, to Dec. 31: "East German Toys."



Alan Bates, in "Stage Struck," now in London.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Lyttelton Theater, National Theater Complex (Tel: 01/928-2252), Dec. 6-7 at 5:45: "The King's Men" — play by Woody Allen, starring Warren Mitchell and Harry Towse — London Film Festival to Dec. 3 with European and Third World films — Vaudeville Theater, "Stage Struck," a thriller by Simon Gray starring Alan Bates, Sheila Ballantine and Nigel Stock — Royal Academy of Arts, to March 16: Post Impressionism with works by Cezanne, Manet, Van Gogh and Matisse — Dominion Theater (Tel: 01-580-9562), to Dec. 1: Andy Williams — Somerset House, to Dec. 9: Antique and Art Exhibition — Young Vic Theater, Waterloo, to Jan. 19: "The Ancient Mariner" — At the Queen Elizabeth Hall — Dec. 2 at 7:15: English Chamber Orchestra under Raymond Leppard with soprano Felicia Lott (Handel, Mozart), Dec. 4 at 7:45: Allegri String Quartet (Beethoven), Dec. 5 at 7:45: London Mozart Players under Harry Blech (Mozart, Beethoven), Dec. 7 at 7:45: London Bach Orchestra under Martinus Siegfried (Bach, Telemann, Vivaldi) — At the Wigmore Hall — Dec. 1 at 7:30: Nash Ensemble with soprano Elise Ross (Mozart, Faure), Dec. 3 at 7:30: Kreuzberger String Quartet (Bartok, Beethoven), Dec. 5 at 7:30: Arioso Trio of London with soprano Lynda Russell (Schumann, Faure, Schubert) — Royal Festival Hall — Dec. 2 at 3:15: Daniel Barenboim — Orchestra Andrej Dautov with pianist Martha Argerich (Britten), Dec. 3 at 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra under Charles Dutoit (Ravel), Dec. 5 at 8: BBC Symphony Orchestra under Michael Gleden (Fricke, Liszt), Dec. 6 at 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under John Pritchard (McCauley, Hindemith) — National Portrait Gallery to Mar. 16: Sir Thomas Lawrence (1769-1830) — At the Rainbow Nov. 30: Rock group The Damned — English National Opera performs on Dec. 1 and 7 at 7:30: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), Dec. 4 at 7:30: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten), Dec. 5 and 8 at 7:30: "Julius Caesar" (Shaw), Dec. 6 at 7:30: "Julius" (Martini) — Victoria and Albert Museum, until Feb. 10: Photography in Printmaking — Sadler's Wells Theater (Tel: 01-837-6172), London Contemporary Dance Theater to Dec. 1: "Shabaz Mater," "Hunter of Angels," "The Annunciation" — British Museum, until Jan. 13: Portraits of the East (Japanese, Chinese and Indian prints).

OXFORD, New Theater, (Tel: 0865-445445), to Dec. 1: Sadler's Wells

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, In the Opernhaus — Nov. 30 at 8: "Anastasia" — Galerie Daniel Keel until Dec. 8: exhibition of drawings by Tomi Ungerer — Grand Théâtre — Nov. 30 at 8:15: Collegium Musicum under Paul Sacher — Galerie Commercio (Tel: 344124): Exhibition of works by Paul Degas, (Zuercher Wochen Bulletin).

WALES

CARDIFF, Cardiff Festival — In the New Hall — Nov. 30 at 7:30: Ensemble Quartet (Beethoven, Hoddinott, Schubert, Debussy), Dec. 1 at 7:30: Virtuosi of England under Arthur Davison with clarinetist Jack Bryner (Handel, Grieg, Mozart), Dec. 2 at 8:15: Collegium Musicum under Paul Sacher — Galerie Commercio (Tel: 344124): Exhibition of works by Paul Degas, (Zuercher Wochen Bulletin).

WEST GERMANY

MUNICH, In the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums — Nov. 30: Pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy (Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin) — Herkulessaal de Residenz — Dec. 5: Juilliard String Quartet.

CORRECTION

In last week's story "Taking the High Price Out of Fashion," the address for Le Mouton a 5 Petites in Paris should have read 8 rue St. Placide.

FOOD

Tuscan Food: The Genuino Thing

by Nancy Jenkins

CORTONA, Italy — Tuscan food is like Tuscan people: simple, straightforward, honest. Tuscans are sober, even a little puritanical, and their cuisine reflects it. Delicacy and refinement are not prized so much as freshness and the quality of produce. In fact, the highest compliment that can be paid to the food or wine is to call it *genuino*, meaning genuine, authentic, unadulterated. It's usually very good, too. Americans especially seem to appreciate the frankness of this cuisine — the beans and olive oil, heavy T-bone steaks from the great white Chianina cattle, pork and sausages and raw-cured ham from pigs grazed in the oak forests of the Apennines, the sheep's milk cheese called *pecorino* that ranges in flavor from mild to nutty sweet and is utterly unlike the acid-sharp *pecorino* of Rome, wild mushrooms called *porcini* (little piglets) and a great variety of game, larks, quail, pheasant, hare and savory wild boar from the salt marshes of the Maremma down by Grosseto. Everything is cooked over a wood fire, even beans. "You can't cook beans over gas," my Tuscan neighbor informs me. "It spoils the flavor completely." Instead, a Chianti flask is denuded of its straw covering and filled with dried white beans, sage, garlic, fresh green olive oil and water, then placed over the embers. The beans stew quietly for hours. Sometimes all night; the result is an indescribably delicious, velvety bean dish. This is country food, farmer's food, and it is at its best in the agreeable farmhouse restaurants located throughout the region. Traditionally vines and olives grow together in Tuscany, and these *fattoria* restaurants, surrounded by vineyards and olive groves, take pride in serving their own oil and wine. Often, indeed, a restaurant is an adjunct to a famous vineyard, like the Taverna de' Barbi just outside Montalcino, where Italy's great full-bodied red wine, Brunello di Montalcino, is produced. The Taverna is a simple place with a limited menu, but the quality is high. With a bottle of fine Barbi Brunello, you can lunch on bread and the local cheese *pecorino*, or a Tuscan bean soup flavored with garlic. The restaurant also serves roasted and grilled meats, sausages and chickens. Tel: 0577/848-277. For a more elaborate menu, try the Fattoria La Chiusa, outside of Montefalco. Here a young Simenese couple, Dania and Umberto Luccherini, are successfully reviving Tuscan country traditions (try *pici*, a pasta made only in this area south of Siena). The Luccherinis also invent new dishes — an excellent if un-Italian cheese soufflé, or *pasta alla biondiera* in Italian colors: green spinach noodles and fresh red tomato sauce, topped with a dollop of creamy white ricotta cheese. An enormous variety of antipasti, meat and vegetable pates, sausages and salamis, preserves and pickles from La Chiusa's store cupboard provide an hors d'oeuvre that is a meal in itself. Everything is produced locally under the Luccherinis' strict supervision. Oil from La Chiusa's own press



ings, as well as cheese, dried beans and a selection of preserves and jams are sold in the shop nextdoor. La Chiusa is not inexpensive, but the quality, the warm welcome and attentive service make it well worth the price. Tel: 0577/65-484. Closer to Florence, the Trattoria Cappelli is located between Grove and Panzano on the Strada Chianiniana, the old road from Florence to Siena. The red wine here is Giovanni Cappelli's "La Quercia," a good solid Chianti. The menu changes daily, but there's always Chianina beef grilled in steaks over wood embers and excellent roast beef. *Crostini*, little bread squares with a pate of chicken livers or tomatoes and capers are good starters, as is the thinly sliced *finciocchione*, a Tuscan salami flavoured with wild fennel. Tel: 055/852-014. Then there's the Fattoria dell'Amorosa in Sinalunga, five minutes from the Val di Chiana exit on the Autostrada del Sole (Tel: 0577/60-359). Aldo Landi's Le Cave at Maiano above Florence, where the *bistecca fiorentina* and the *pollo al mattone* (chicken on a brick) are as famous as the Fiesole hills where Michelangelo spent his boyhood (Tel: 055/59-133). The Castello di Sorci in Anghiari, about 25 kilometers east of Arezzo, where copious amounts of excellent food and local wine are served at the incredible price of about 5,000 lire a person (about \$6). (Tel: 0575/78-288). Finally, in the heart of Florence, the Antinori wine people have striven to duplicate a Tuscan *fattoria* at their Cantinetta on the ground floor of the Palazzo Antinori. The atmosphere may resemble an English gent's club, but the food is delicious, simple farmer's fare, especially *ribollita*, literally warmed-over soup, but here a hearty, filling meat, beans, potatoes and other vegetables in a thick minestrone. Villa Antinori and Santa Cristina wines, along with *pecorino* and ricotta cheese and *prosciutti* and salamis from the Santa Cristina farm make the Cantinetta an ideal place for a light lunch or snack. With the exception of the Cantinetta, which is closed on Sundays, these places should be planned ahead; dining out on Sundays is popular and reservations are strongly recommended.

American Ballet Rebel Comes to Paris

by Susan Reimer-Torn

NEW YORK — Eliot Feld is a unique figure in ballet — the only young dancer-choreographer to demand his own dance company and get it. This week (through Dec. 2) Feld has brought his five-year-old Eliot Feld Ballet to Paris; it is the company's first engagement outside North America. From the 1967 premier of Feld's first work, "Harbinger," no one could deny his extraordinary gift for choreography. The ballet, done for The American Ballet Theater when Feld was 24, was quickly followed by other acclaimed works. Feld created quite a furor — at a time when the lack of major new choreographers was being lamented. Nonetheless, the young man's ambition and brashness alienated even those who admired his abilities. In 1969, when The American Ballet Theater, in his own words, "wouldn't make me director of the company, wouldn't give me the whole company to do with what I liked," Feld stormed off to set up his own shop, the American Ballet Company.

He maintained his new group for two years, creating several important new ballets despite prohibitively high production costs. He also continued to cultivate his image as ballet's "enfant terrible," throwing tantrums and using four-letter words in the press. Finally, in 1971, the angry young man ran out of money.

But Feld was lucky; his drive and talent had come to the attention of Alice Tully and the Rockefeller and Schubert Foundations. They decided to help him out — even though he insisted that he have the autonomy to decide how his ballets were to be danced and by whom and how often. Joseph Papp gave him rent-free space in a 300-seat theater at the Public in New York, and, at the age of 31, Feld was able to launch a second, independent company: the Eliot Feld Ballet.

What, then, besides guts, is so special about Eliot Feld, or as the New York Times critic put it at the time: "Why, of all people, should he be given his own ballet company to play with?" The critic answered his own question: "Because he is the most talented classical choreographer of his generation anywhere in the world."

Actually, Feld has effected no great revolution in dance. Nor has he been accused long enough to prove himself the equal of a George Balanchine or Jerome Robbins. He is simply the first new choreographer in 30 years to rework ballet aesthetics into an engaging, personal idiom.

Feld's ballets are remarkable for their apparent simplicity and absence of obtrusive virtuosity, contrived scenarios or star worship. The dancers seem to move in a private ambience. His solos, duets and group patterns seem to



Eliot Feld, left, and a scene from "The Gods Amused," which he choreographed.

flow inevitably from the music he's chosen. One never feels the effort of arranging groups, placing dancers or devising steps.

Where there is virtuosity — and his dancers can be quite dazzling — it arises from the dance's logical momentum. His dancers are good partners to each other, and relationships arise from choreographic patterns rather than from imposed posturing. A Feld ballet is seldom a metaphor for anything beyond itself and usually has no meaning outside of its own shape and impetus. When the ballets are programmatic, they are peopled by recognizable types, rather than ballet's conventional fairies and princesses.

Feld's formula is illustrated by his Paris program. The company is performing "Harbinger," about which Feld says, "I am talking about myself and the people I know... showing some of the personal games we play." In a combination of classical and contemporary styles, his dancers move in dreamy solo and duet patterns, solo and in pairs, in a playful, playful way. "The Gods Amused" and "Intermezzo," also on the program, frankly celebrate the joys of moving to beautiful music. Danced to Debussy, the first shows its three dancer-deities cavorting in a clear light, displaying the various angles and surfaces of their sculpted bodies.

"Intermezzo" pours forth irrepressibly along with the sweep of the Brahms waltzes and tangoes played on a piano on stage. The three couples dance with so little strain or pretense that it seems like a private recital. Buoyed by the music, they run and waltz, swoop and rise, float and whirl. At the ballet's climax, the women are tossed into the air in a series of acrobatic

breathless lifts before resting in their partner's arms. Feld also shows a touch of the programmatic and macabre in "A Soldier's Tale," in which portrays a sinuous, sleazy pimp. Matching Stravinsky's score with jazzy, sensual movements, tells the tale of a soldier's seduction by a piper and his ladies. "Half Time," the only real ballet on the program, parodies the half-time activities of an American football game. The dancers' boastful antics, high kicks, baton twirl and pom-pom swirling add up to a lot of swaggering nonsense. It is noteworthy that of the five works he's shown in Paris, only the inferior "Half Time" was composed after 1971. These program choices confirm the feeling among dance observers that Feld has not been living up to his promise recently. But, thanks to the selection of Jean Robin, director of Paris' International Festival of Dance, Parisians will be treated only to Feld's best.

Asked in a recent telephone interview what impression he hoped to leave on his first visit to Europe, Feld replied, "a good one," adding that he hoped to reveal something about dance that is new. For once, Feld may have underestimated his impact. In Europe, where institutional companies are known for their intransigence and experiments are hardly encouraged, the success of a ballet maverick and the entrance of his independent, 23-member company is likely to astound people. While ballet troupes are even less likely to survive in Paris than in the United States, the Eliot Feld company provokes and inspires.

At Theatre des Champs Elysees through Dec. 8:30 p.m.; matinee Dec. 1 and 2 at 2:30 p.m.

Schladming: The Serious Skier's Paradise

by Sam Tripp

SALZBURG — It's not exactly Shangri-la, inaccessible to all except thousand-year-old monks with the bush of youth in their cheeks, but the Austrian valley in which Schladming lies tucked away among the Tauern range of mountains is one of Europe's better-kept secrets among skiers.

Whatever else Schladming may be, it is not a chic ski resort. Only 60 miles from Salzburg and 200 miles from Vienna, Schladming is a small village (pop. 3,900) in Styria, a province regarded as a little rough around the edges socially. The skiing may be fine there, as they say in more fashionable resorts, but what is there to do apart?

One answer is not much. A few of the newer hotels make some attempt at nightlife, but most evenings are spent eating and drinking or, for variation, drinking and eating. In the German-Austrian style, tables are shared, and so is the jollity, which resembles the cuisine: heavy and plentiful. The beer is good and the white wine young but wet. Because this part of Austria was occupied after World War II by the U.S. Army rather than the Russians, older residents tend to be especially friendly to Americans and to speak some English.

Other than spending the evening in boozey *gemuetlichkeit*, there is little to do except go to the movies or attend a surprisingly large number of concerts. Most of them by accomplished tenors.

And what about the skiing? It's rated among the finest in Austria, with downhill and cross-country runs both plentiful and close. Within five miles of the village are the cross-country areas of Ramsau, with 35 miles of trails, and the Alpine area of Planai, Dachstein, Hochwurzen and Kaibling. Shuttle buses run from town, and there is the usual abundance of ski-rental shops and ski schools, with instructions usually available in English.

The cross-country area is described by skiers as ideal — uncrowded and picturesque. The mountains, especially the majestic Dachstein, overlook the trails and the Austria of picture-postcards: churches tucked into the foothills, farmhouses with trails broken through the snow to the barn, birches amid the drifts.

Except for the view across the mountains, downhill skiing is less scenic but it's very good. The major area, a 10-minute walk from Schladming center, is the Planai mountain. A gondola, a double-chair lift and a few bars mount the heavily wooded Planai, where some runs start at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet. The trails are wide and varied, with the most demanding the one over which World Cup skiers competed last winter. Austrians in general are fanatic about downhill racing, and in Schladming they insist that the Planai run is the fastest in the world.

People point out that it was on the Planai that Sepp Walcher learned a technique that brought him his downhill victory at the world championships last year and that Charly Kahrl, the coach of the Austrian men's national ski team, has a hotel practically on the Planai course.

Other runs on the mountain are ranked for intermediates and courageous beginners, but many runs near town are suitable for real beginners. And, with the lack of crowds, you can really ski. But you'd better go soon — this could all change in two years.

Last season, Schladming was a candidate for the 1982 World Alpine Championships, along with such better-known resorts as Swiss Alps' Crans-Montana, France's Briançon and Italy's Valletta. When the weather delayed the snow throughout Europe, the International Ski Federation was forced to cancel the traditional opening of the World Cup season in Val d'Isère, France, and looked desperately for a substitute host.

Schladming had snown — although some of it vanished when the war broke out — but the snow was so good that the races were switched to bring in yet more snow and prepare the downhill and giant slalom runs for the World Cup competitors. Schladming won many new friends and, more important, votes in the skiing federation's congress.

In the spring, it was selected as the site for the next alpine championships in 1982. When that two-week televised festival is over, Schladming's secret will be out. Schladming is easily reached by car or train from Salzburg. It has eight hotels and 30 guest houses (total of 3,200 beds), and a weekly lift pass in the season is 790 Austrian Schillings (about \$63). For Austrian ski conditions, a 36 87 22 68. At present, there's only a meter of snow on the local mountains.

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Christmas Presents for Impossible People

Continued from page 7W



For the homesick American from the Southwest: Fortnum & Mason is selling Old El Paso brand beef taco filling (£1.25), taco sauce (80p), enchilada sauce (56p), green chilies (70p) and tostiada shells (95p). Some like it hot.

Also at Fortnum's and perfect for the boss or faraway relative: the luxury hamper, with Bollinger champagne (1970) and two cut-glass champagne flutes, Russian Beluga caviar, fine Partagas Cuban cigars, brandy butter, a ginger jar, a terrine of foie gras with truffles from Penford, Christmas cake and a James Kent "Eastern Glory" cache pot with glaze fruits, among other delicacies, at £350, giant hamper included. There are smaller hampers for smaller pocket-books, too.

Fortnum's will send things — tea, food, spirits, jewelry and clothes — anywhere in the world, but they won't arrive before before Christmas unless sent air mail before Dec. 3. Dec. 1 is the last day for receiving orders for Christmas delivery in the United Kingdom.

and white trim (£14,000), and the 1928 Buick Model S sports car with a supercharged engine (one of the most sought-after cars in the world today), for £85,000. With the Buick, you get a pleasure to drive and a good investment.

For the business idea for businessmen this year: a Dunhill address book, beautiful, bound in red, green, maroon or black leather. One book is for "At Home," the other, "Dunhill." Only £16, but extra for monogramming and a beautiful leather cover.

At £40 a year, The London Library, 13 Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ, offers a year's membership for a friend in the London Library, a private library that lets you take many books as you like for as long as you wish. They will even deliver the books to your home. At £40 a year, The London Library, 13 Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ, offers a year's membership for a friend in the London Library, a private library that lets you take many books as you like for as long as you wish. They will even deliver the books to your home.

1755) to be auctioned at Sotheby's Dec 10 at 10:30 a.m. If you're in a more romantic mood, however, you might prefer giving one of the water colors from the Newell collection of English drawings — from Thomas Girtin to Alfred William Hunt — to be sold at Christie's Dec. 13 and 14.

For the constant traveler in your circle: The Duke of Wellington's Campaign Bag, for men or women. The small leather suitcase, which looks like a handsome doctor's bag, comes loaded with a choice of perfume and toilet accessories for men and women. The ranges include English fern or Hamman bouquet, a floral bouquet created by Walter Penhaligon in 1872 and named for the Hamman Turkish Baths in St. James. Empty, it's a sturdy traveling bag that fits under a plane seat. Made of English hide, it's lined in burgundy taffeta, with leather straps, solid brass buckles and your initials, too, if you wish. For £295 at Penhaligon's, the Covent Garden perfumers at 41 Wellington St., London, W.C.2. Tel: 01-836-2150.

For impossible relatives: beautiful enamel snuff boxes, painted with everything from animal portraits (the hedgehog family is £18) to fruit and flowers (the 1980 "year box" is £18.90) to such historical scenes as the 1782 hot air balloon ascent at Calais (£27.60). There are also copies of famous china pieces, such as the rare Birmingham mustard pot in the shape of a knight-in-armor, c. 1770, for £1,300. From Halcyon Days, 14 Brook St., London W1Y 1AA. Tel: 01-499-5784. Reasonable packing and postage charges for mailing anywhere in the world.



Contact the Export Department, Fortnum & Mason, 181 Piccadilly, London W1A 1ER. Tel: 01-734-8040.

The Englishman's best friend: New & Lingwood's top-of-the-line velvet slippers, custom-made with a choice of embroidered personal

monogram or the family's heraldic crest, from £75. Available ready-made are pleasant, duck and fox motifs in gold on velvet, at about £36, or plain black and blue velvet slippers with quilted linings for £21. The store is at 53 Jermyn St., London S.W.1. Tel: 01-493-9621.

For the homemaker who has everything: A Simac Pastamatic to make your pasta at home, at £98. Simply put flour and eggs in the hopper and press a button. You've never tasted better pasta. Other gadgets galore, too, at Parrots, 56 Fulham Rd., S.W.3. Tel: 01-584-5699.

Shoes they'll bury you in: John Lobb, Bootmaker, makes a last from your foot for fitting custom-made shoes and boots (for men and women). Walking shoes cost £230; fashion boots, £380; riding boots, £386. Lobb also has special leathers like dooskin, kangaroo, antelope, crocodile, ostrich and elephant for people with exotic taste. It may take three fittings to get a perfect fit, but you'll never have to shop for shoes again — and remember, you can recover from anything in the world. Expect an extra 15 percent for VAT. John Lobb is at 9 St. James St., London S.W.1. Tel: 01-930-3664.

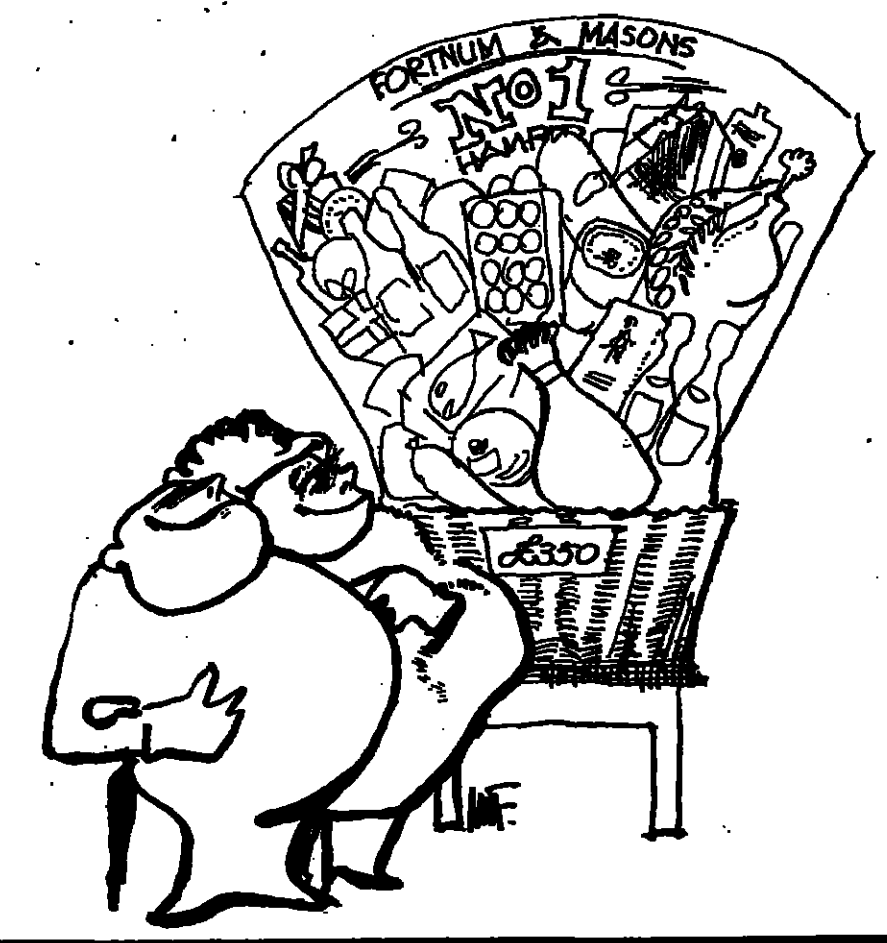
For unreconstructed Peter Pan: Foot-high locomotives that have real steam engines with working boilers to pull their carriages across your front lawn. You can buy superb antique trains for up to £8,000, or the kits to make copies of them, at £25. The antique ones come in all sizes, including the miniature 1900 tin trains from Nuremberg, the old center of the tin toy industry, but these "toys" are too delicate for children. There are also elaborate model boats and boat kits. At Steam Age, 59 Cadogan St., London S.W.3.

For gadget-lovers: A tiny, handy, truly portable color television and radio that operates anywhere in Europe or the United States on batteries, electricity or car batteries. The P-100UK by JVC, for £152 at Chappell Music Centres, 50 New Bond St., London W.1.

Or the Chess Challenger, a computer chess game that talks out loud in French, German or English, complete with chess board and separate pieces. Play chess with a computer opponent on one of 10 levels, beginner to master. You move your piece on the board as well as on the computer; then your opponent announces his move (which shows up on the computer screen). If it doesn't freak you out, it should improve your game. You can even change skill levels mid-game. English version only costs £249.95 at Harrods, Knightsbridge Rd., London, S.W.1. Tel: 01-730-1234. Also available at Fortnum & Mason.

And if this list doesn't inspire you, Harrods' special Christmas department, called "Enter a Different World," probably will. It's a huge section of the main floor devoted to Christmas presents.

— Wendy Moonan



Zurich

ZURICH — With the price of gold skyrocketing, why not a pure gold miniature? A hit as a pendant, a 5-gram bar now costs about 112 Swiss francs, 10 grams around 216 francs and 20 grams around 426 francs. However, the price goes up and down with gold sales, so the price changes each day.

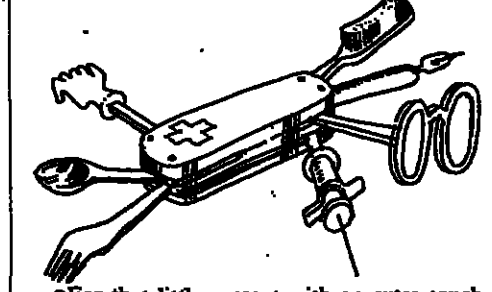
The silver bars are a lot cheaper: about 12.50 francs for 5 grams, 19.50 francs for 10 grams and 30 francs for 20 grams. Silver prices also vary from day to day. You can pick up the bars in Christmas wrapping at the bank's counter or have it sent to your bank. Other inspirations:

• Crazy but beautiful is a tortoiseshell shoehorn with the tip of its handle set in molten 18-carat gold with a tiny spray of diamonds: 2,730 Swiss francs from Grima jewelers, Bahnhofstrasse 1.

• For the man in a well-off lady's life, the Swiss have recently created the flattest quartz watch in the world — just 1.98 millimeters thick. You can find it in 18-carat gold for 7,260 Swiss francs, at Bucherer, Bahnhofstrasse 50.

piece is individual and comes from a small Swiss pottery workshop.

• A present that boys usually cannot resist is a Swiss army knife. It is not merely a knife but a collection of gadgets — from screwdriver to scissors to bottle opener. Such a pocket knife with 14 different instruments costs 57 Swiss francs at Cigaren Weber, Bahnhofstrasse 70.



• With everyone keeping an eye on calories, a rage for winter is the rough earthenware potato pot that cooks on an open fire without water, oil or fat. It is available at Rosenthal, Bahnhofstrasse 47, for 47 Swiss francs. Great for ski resorts.

• Fun for the breakfast table is a hand-painted, deep brown glazed ceramic set with cheery flowers all over it. With 17 pieces, it sells for 335 Swiss francs at Schweizer Heimwerk, Rudolf Brun Brucke. A jug sold on its own with figures and flowers sells for about 70 Swiss francs. Each

— Margaret Studer

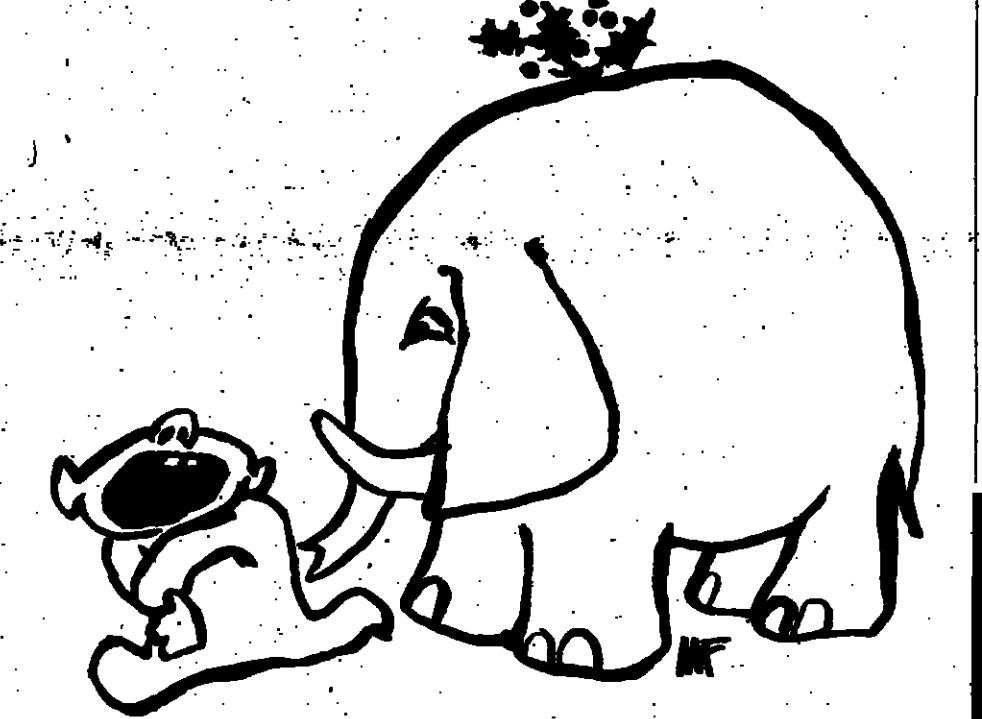
Rome

ROME — By the time you read this, the annual Christmas fair should have opened in Piazza Navona. This Roman extravaganza features booths everything from blue movies to made-in-America ornaments to *pungello*, the sticky Christmas cake. In the wrong mood, the festive atmosphere of the spectacle can seem, but to the untrained eye, it's exhilarating.

mans come here to buy figurines for the mass creche, and a diligent search may un- among the rows and rows of plastic s, some of the delightful, traditional, Neo- terra cotta creche figures, gaily painted each one an individual creation — fish- men, bagpipers, shepherds.

the Piazza Navona scene is too depress- these traditional figurines are also availa- a Bella Copia, a shop located at 10 via dei schiavari, just outside Piazza Navona, where and Kellogg Smith have collected the very Italy's hand-painted pottery and ceramic. The figurines at La Bella Copia cost from lire (about \$1.80) to 4,000 (about \$5) de- on the size. There is also a vast assort- of hand-painted ceramic plates, cups, s, bowls and ashtrays, all attractively dis- and ranging in price from a few thou- to one beautiful hand-painted plate esaro that will set you back 200,000 lire (\$240). For a packing fee of 3,000 lire, postage, the Smiths will ship anywhere in rld.

di dei Coronari is the heart of Rome's an- district, and there are several good antiques shops. But for something really special, Manasse, at 44 via campo Marzio, where s a fine display of antique jewelry, ci- garettes, opera glasses, Russian icons and treasures. A pair of gold earrings might 1,000 lire (\$60) and the beautifully worked start at 500,000 lire (about \$600) and go 1,000 lire (\$60) and the beautifully worked start at 500,000 lire (about \$600) and go 1,000 lire (\$60) and the beautifully worked start at 500,000 lire (about \$600) and go



and grays. Missoni is also still selling those perennial favorites, the long silk knit scarves in multiple stripes, for only 25,000 lire (about \$30). Their little colored umbrellas are even less.

Next door to Missoni is the shop of the Fendi sisters, known for leather goods. This season it is featuring a brilliant variety of evening bags, from tiny jet beaded purses to big satin pouches in a gamut of gay colors — rose, deep purple, verdigris green and pink. Many of them have hand-painted gilt decorations, and there are also cut velvet and brocade bags. Prices range from 58,000 lire (about \$69) to 125,000 lire (about \$150).

Everyone has heard of Gucci and Ferragamo, but few non-Romans know of the funny, funky shop on the via Frattina (there is also a branch on the Corso) near Piazza del Popolo, where Sanfani and Dominici sell everything from white buck and blue suede shoes for men for 55,000 lire (about \$67) to Chinese smah shoes for women at 10,000 lire (about \$12). At the same price, the comp of the season has to be their platin, cowboyboot-style Wellingtons in shades of sky blue, lavender and shocking pink. I forgot about children, but if you are taking the kids along to Piazza Navona, you really

ought to look in on the toy shop called Al Sogno, at the top of the square. Here in addition to the usual Legos and Fischer Price toys is the most extraordinary collection of stuffed animals, including a life-sized, lifelike baby elephant that will set you back a cool \$2,000 (1,600,000 lire). There are lower prices for lesser animals — a big cuddly bear for 300,000 lire (about \$365), a smaller, more child-sized version at 48,000 lire (about \$58), a sleek gray seal at 150,000 lire (about \$182) and the more ordinary but still lovable dogs, cats, rabbits and pigs, starting from around 5,000 (about \$6).

Finally, if you are up in Tuscany, and looking for something really unusual to take back home to a fireplace-owning friend, seek out in any local housewares store a *girasole toscano*, a clockwork spit for roasting meat in front of the fire. You wind it up with a key and it runs for 20 minutes; then a little bell dings to tell you to rewind. A boned roast of pork stuffed with garlic and rosemary and basted with wine will taste like heaven itself after a couple of hours on a *girasole* in front of a wood fire. They cost 35,000 lire (about \$42).

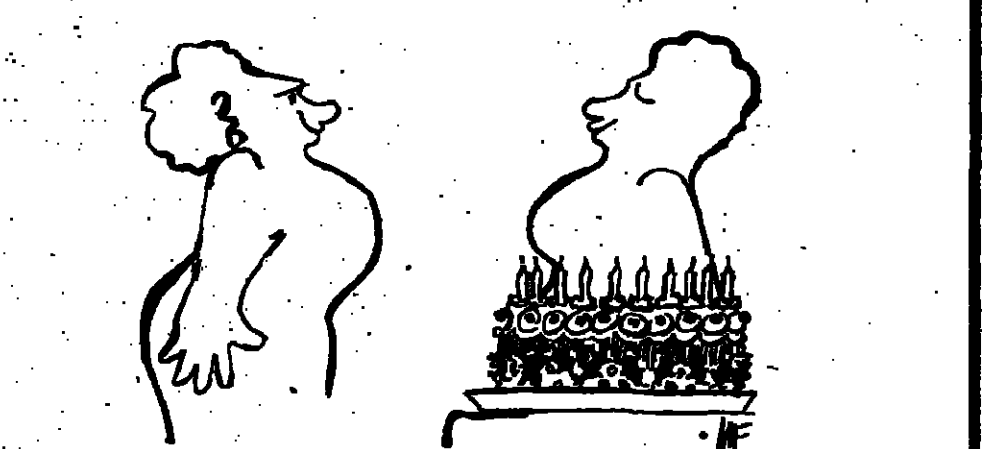
— Nancy Jenkins

Russels

RUSSELS — A tennis court for Bjorn Borg? No problem. They just made one. Wittamer, Belgium's leading pastrycooks and confectioners specialize in ting their mouthwatering ice-cream cakes stries to order. Dream up your own de- choose from their special Christmas se- — most are between 65 and 100 Belgian per person and available in Belgium only. — famous hand-made chocolates (40 vari- nuzipan and crystallized fruits can be in special packaging almost anywhere in rld, at prices that start from 750 BF (\$25) grams. Write to Wittamer, 12 Place du Salon, Brussels.

Three Musketeers. The Count of Monte Faust or Macbeth — these classic tales formed by the celebrated Belgian puppet Toone. The marionettes are hand craft- finely-painted features and detailed cos- in Toone's own workshops and can be l from Toone, 21 Petite Rue des Bouch- sels. Tel: 513 54 86. At 9,000 BF (\$300) 0 BF (\$250) they are collectors items — hangings with a difference.

y don't make lace like this any more. ce Palace, 1-3 Rue de la Violette, Brus- is antique hand-appliqued lace mats in iness' design: prices and sizes vary — a inner about 12 inches by 20 inches costs 4F (\$50). They also have modern Brus- tern lace: anything from butterfly motifs



to lace collars, place mats or rectangular ta- blecloths at 20,800 BF (\$27.50) at Square Sommeil, 5 Chaussee de Charleroi, Brussels. Al- phabet cushions in silk crepe are 660 BF (\$22), zodiac cushions are 940 BF (\$32), luxurious hand-painted silk sheets are 30,000 BF (\$1,000). Mail order possible, but not recommended.

To bring a touch of sport to the executive desk, Philippe Chabeau, 64 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels (Tel: 512 01 94) has a chrome tennis racket paper clip about 6 inches high at 895 BF (\$30) or an ingenious marble pen holder filled with grape-shot (for the pens to stand in) at 2,795 BF (\$95) for the business- man with a beautiful desk.

Budding Vermeers can try their hands at making masterpieces with the games, jigsaw puzzles, cut-outs and coloring sets on sale at the Fine Arts Museum, 3 Rue de la Regence, Brus- sels. Based on the museum's great paintings, they have been screen-painted by two local crafts-women. Prices from 35 BF (\$1.20) to 570 BF (\$19).

For pinball freaks with a room to spare, David World Export Corp., 276 Avenue Louise, Brussels, sells a good range of pinball machines wholesale. Orders must be for a minimum of two. Prices on request.

— Mavis Airey

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Boom in the Gem Business Continued from page 7W

Gerard, a renegade director of Van Cleef whose meteoric success and flair for showmanship is shaking up the establishment.

The most famous name is Cartier, no longer a Vendôme member since its takeover in 1972 by industrialist Robert Hocq, who reunited the disparate branches of the once family-owned company and gave it a new impetus with the launching of the fabulously successful boutique collection, "les maîtres."

But the big daddy among world jewelers is still the late great Harry Winston. Its founder died last year, but the firm today continues to sell 20 times more diamonds and precious stones, either loose or in jewelry, than any other jeweler in the trade. Winston has stores in New York, Geneva and Monte Carlo, as well, but the company also owns five diamond-cutting factories and its own diamond mine.

Today, investment fever has changed the name of the game in high-price jewelry. In the old days, diamond tiaras and plaques were often made of inferior stones that increased only minimally in price. Now buyers in the top bracket want flawless stones as well as beautiful designs.

They also want secrecy, either out of natural discretion or for fear of income tax men or burglars. Gone are the days when the McLean family of Chicago would boast about owning the Hope diamond, when the ex-Shah would sponsor a competition to design a crown for Farah Diba, when the Taylor-Burton duo, if they weren't on the rocks, were buying them by the tons of carats.

Who is doing all the buying today? "It's the

era of the Arab princes and the big industrialists," explains Arpels who (with his brother) combines the rare talents of designer and marketing man at the same time. The brothers Arpels still keep a perfect paste copy in a frayed canvas case of the crown they designed for empress Farah Diba many years ago.

"In the 1920s, it was the Russian princes," Arpels continues. "Next came the English lords, then the American multimillionaires and the Hollywood film stars. There's always a part of the world where something is booming."

In all my visits to the top Paris jewelers, I saw not one single Arab face, though the estimate is that 50 percent of the big jewelry sales are made to Arabs these days. (Louis Gerard is said to do more than 90 percent of his business with the Middle East.) Why? Apparently, most Arabs prefer to negotiate either at their hotels or back at home.

Most of the big jewelers travel routinely to the Arab countries and other markets two or three times a year. Sometimes they are specifically invited to give a private showing by a prince or a sheik, in which case the transportation from Paris may be part of the deal. But there are other methods. Van Cleef & Arpels send their jewels by airmail anonymously. Boucheron hires porters who travel with unmarked suitcases. "Sometimes we take the jewels with us, trusting that no one knows we have them," he says.

"The Arabs are very big buyers," Boucheron explains, "but there are other extremely important markets such as South America and Central Africa." He has always considered the Middle

East risky and is betting on Central Africa as the market of the future.

"People who buy big jewels live in countries where the money is held in a few hands," he says, "where raw materials still belong to private persons. Take a country like Nigeria, for instance — enormous resources, oil and uranium — or the Cote d'Ivoire, where they'll have oil in 1980."

At Bulgari, the leading Italian jeweler who has just opened a Paris branch in the Plaza Athénée — "because Paris is the capital of Europe" — a chauffeured Mercedes Benz draws up outside the store. An African couple, she in ceremonial dress and half-length chinchilla coat, he in pin-striped suit, step out, closely followed by an interpreter.

Juan Carlos Bernsau, director general, watches them through the window. "There's your new money," he says. "Those are the people with the buying power these days."

One of Cartier's most important markets is Hong Kong, and the Chaumet brothers, the only Paris jeweler with a store in Riyadh, have gone all out for the Japanese market.

"The Japanese are buying small and exquisite bracelets, rings and jeweled buckles which suit their size and style. The Arabs, on the other hand, buy long earrings and big bulky necklaces that go well with their national dress," says Jacques Chaumet, head of one of the oldest and most respected companies of them all. Chaumet, which celebrates its bicentennial next year, boasts Napoleon among its generations of clients.

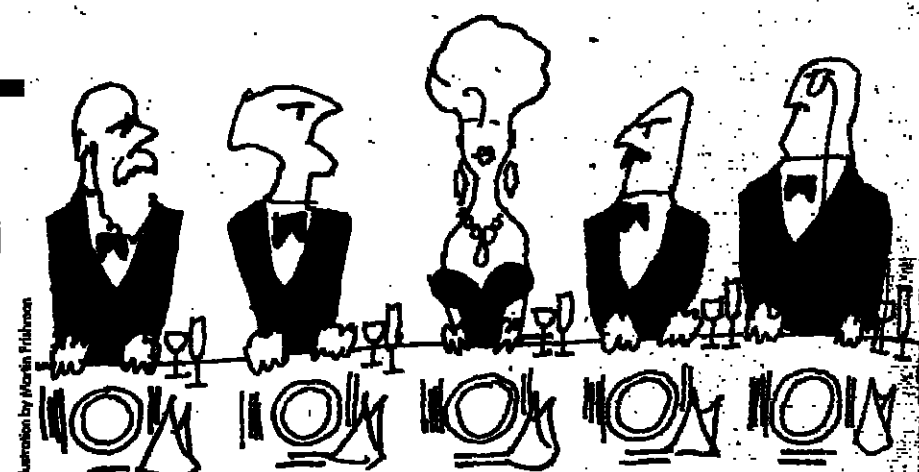
Behind the dramatically austere black-and-gold facade of Cartier on the rue de la Paix, one block up from the Place Vendôme, a very bald Frenchman with a sad face and an attitude case solemnly counts out a fistful of 500-franc bills. Paying in cash is a time-honored tradition to avoid taxes in France.

Was he buying a present for a capricious mistress? "Yes, indeed, there are still some very generous gentlemen around, thank goodness," a press attaché assured me. "Jewels, even big jewels, are very much connected to people's sentimental lives. When a man has a lot of money, he still wants to give the women of his life a tangible sign of his affection, especially one that increases in value."

At Cartier, profits have multiplied by seven in seven years — worldwide turnover is now \$140 million. The 28-year-old head of the jewelry division, Natalie Hocq, the beautiful and brassy daughter of the president, points out that Cartier's jewelry sales account for 41 percent of turnover, which calculates out at \$57,400,000, roughly \$17 million better than the ebullient Louis Gerard, who claims to have built up the biggest export business in Paris. Cartier's boutique line, "Les Maîtres," now contributes the other 59 percent of the group's income.

Each of Cartier's jealous rivals affirms that Cartier has become an industry and is no longer a force in big jewelry. But the firm still possesses the largest 10 flawless diamonds in the world, 107.07 carats, one carat bigger than the famous Kohinoor of the British crown jewels. It is currently used for exhibitions and is not for sale.

But for \$7 million this Christmas, one can



buy Harry Winston's Star of Independence, 754 carats, now in the Geneva store. "We'd hoped it would be 76 carats in honor of the American bicentennial in 1976," says Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, Winston's public relations man in Europe. The Prince, always seen in the right places at the right seasons, arranges exhibitions of Winston creations and sees that Harry Winston jewels are lent out to beautiful women at beautiful parties.

Never once has any of the fabulous gems been mislaid or stolen. And as the insurance is calculated like a car premium — every slipup makes the policy more expensive — Harry Winston's clean record has kept the insurance cost quite reasonable. However, the rate for a private individual averages out at 2 percent of the diamond's worth each year.

"Lending out is very good publicity," the Prince explains, and obviously he hopes that the wearer will trumpet the Winston name instead of saying "Darling, it's something Bertrand bought for me last week."

The big jewelers are in a period of tremen-

dous expansion. Van Cleef, with three stores in the United States, three in France and one in Tokyo, Geneva and Monte Carlo, is now as far afield as Australia. Cartier, with top quality jewelry stores, plans to add more in three years, in Mexico, Rio, Dubai and the United States. Harry Winston, the direction of his son, Ronald, is coming going democratic — the price of the item in the store has dropped from \$60,000 to \$10,000. Louis Gerard, after London, Rio, Cannes, Lausanne, Geneva and Paris, will go into New York. Chaumet (the Brussels, Geneva, Tokyo and Riyadh) will be its bicentennial next year by opening outlets where whereabouts are still secret.

Only Boucheron, Mauboussin and Meunier are content with what they have. "We are very happy people," explains Boucheron. "We want to stay out of the figures. People come from America, beautiful contacts with 50 clauses. But I know how to put a bit of charm and philosophy in the deal. Till then, I'm not signing."

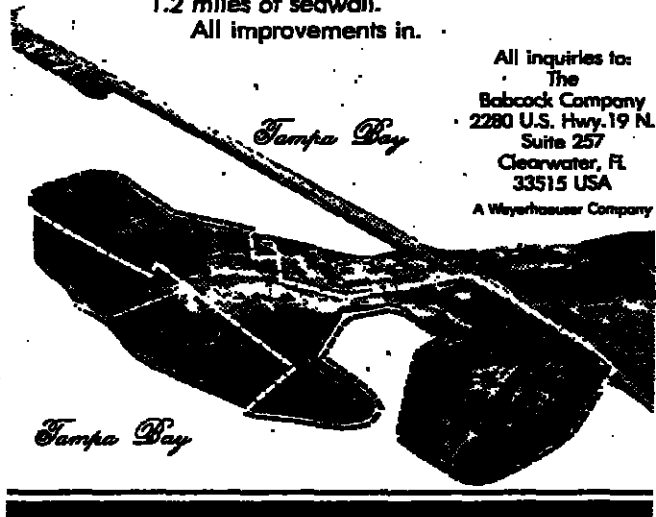
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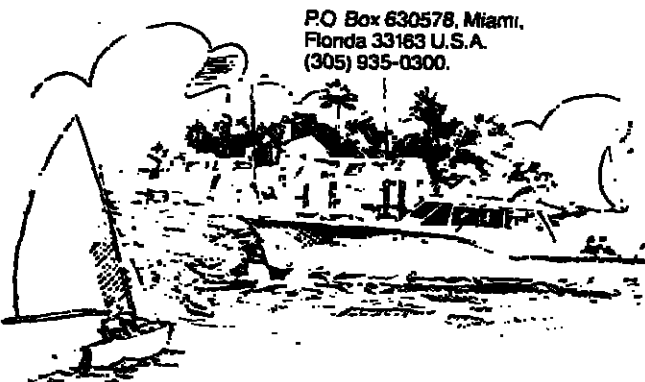
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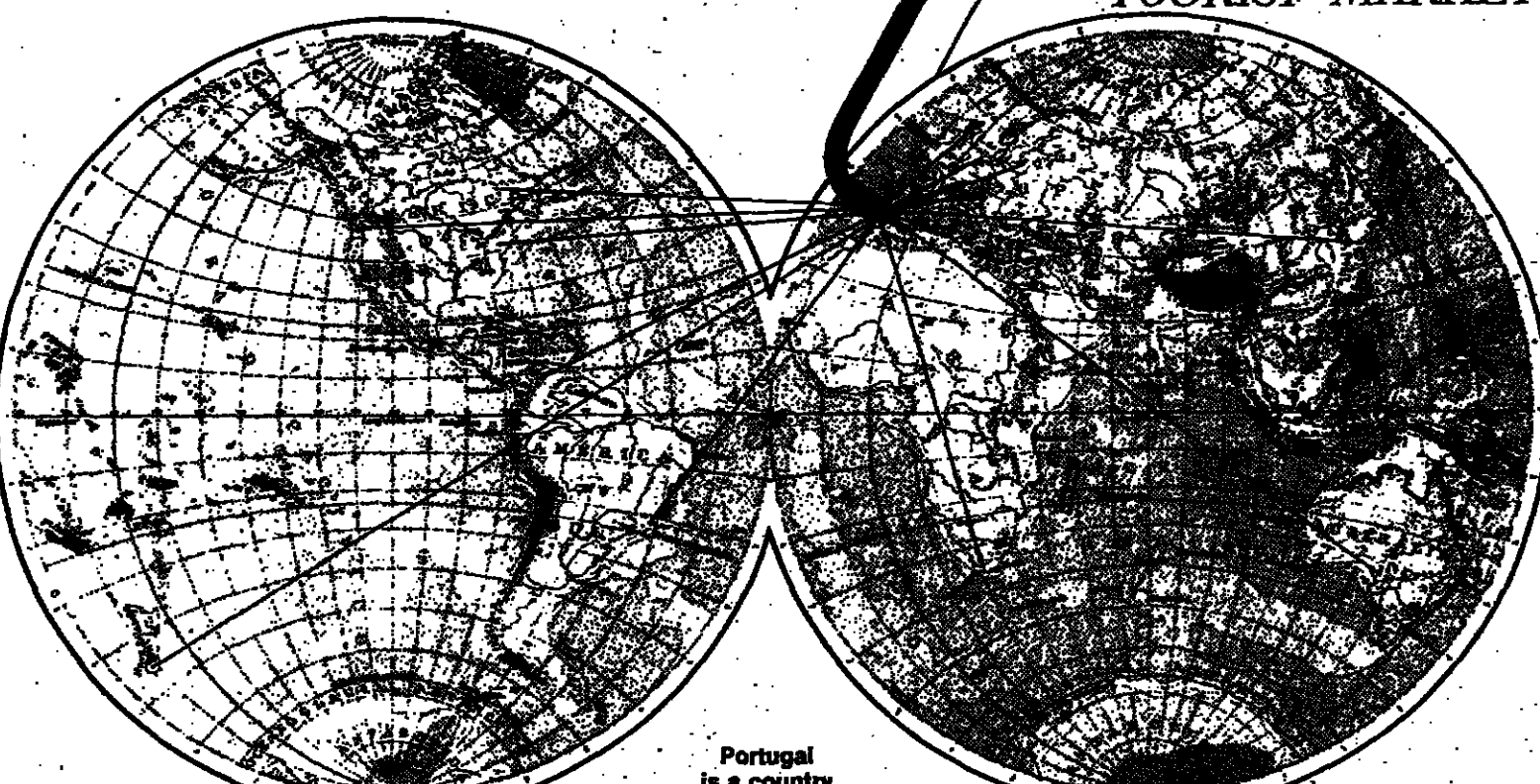
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**U.S. Banks Warn Europe, Japan
To Take Action on Iranian Risks**

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP) — U.S. banks are warning European and Japanese banks that if they fail to take strong steps to safeguard their loans to Iranian banks, they cannot expect to share in the assets of Iranian banks seized by American financial sources.

Warnings, these sources said, came in the last few days to U.S. bank members of Iranian loan contracts state that if borrower fails to repay loans, assets recovered by a syndicate should be shared on a pro-rata basis with the others. They also state that each member do its share in the assets of the de-borrower.

U.S. banks, which are believed to own at least half of Iran's deposits in U.S. banks, have been moving actively in seizing Iranian assets. As soon as President Carter issued that Iranian accounts in U.S. banks would be blocked, Citicorp was using part of the assets to repay, or "offset," its loans to Iran.

The situation that has resulted. It assumes that the economic exchange between West Germany and Iran will not be adversely affected.

The statement stressed that "the federal government played no part at any time in these proceedings."

Privately, top government officials say they are not so worried about the specific financial details of the legal action by Morgan Guaranty concerning Iran's stake in Krupp. Rather, they are worried about being able to convince the "students, masses and mullahs" that are running Iran these days that such complicated legal measures can be carried out under German law and decided upon in the country's courts without any governmental role in the action.

In Frankfurt, the management board chairman of Dresdner Bank, Hans Friderichs, said that Dresdner, West Germany's second largest bank, has no intention of following the example of U.S. banks in declaring Iranian credits in default.

Dresdner executives expressed hope that there would be no more escalation of the U.S.-Iran economic conflict, because escalation, in the words of another board member, can lead only to "totally unnecessary" deterioration of international currency and credit markets and a loss of confidence in those important markets.

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer today deplored Morgan's suit in Essen, where Krupp is headquartered, to attach Iran's 25.01 percent share in the big firm. The West German government was "to say the least" — not consulted beforehand, Mr. Matthöfer said. "We don't like companies to be involved in matters that affect our national policy," he told reporters, adding that Morgan did not seem to have a legal claim against Iran.

Meeting Requested
From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO, Nov. 29 — Chase Manhattan has sent messages to Japanese and European banks asking for a meeting to consider whether they should declare that Iran has defaulted on syndicated loans, Japanese banking sources said today.

In New York, Chase confirmed it had called a meeting of syndicate members. Chase said it called the meeting at the request of several members who wanted the opportunity to discuss the situation.

A message received here said, "We shall be convening a meeting to consider all banks' views in due course and shall notify you of time and venue."

Meanwhile, a second syndicate led by Chase Manhattan has accelerated payment — placing the loan in default — on another loan to an Iranian agency, banking sources said in London. The \$120-million credit was made to the Industrial Credit Bank of Iran in 1977. Five of nine lead managers of the syndicated loan were U.S. banks. A Chase-led syndicate earlier had accelerated payment on a \$500-million loan.

Tokyo banking sources also say that Japanese banks have decided to tell Chase Manhattan they need more information before deciding on a Chase proposal made last week to declare Iran in default on four international syndicated loans.

Meanwhile, the Iranian central bank has started taking dollar payments for Japanese imports of Iranian oil, in accounts held in its main offices or London branches, banking sources said. Tehran appears to be seeking other methods of settling Japanese-Iranian trade, but the dollar is still the main settlement currency because of limited availability of Deutsche marks, sterling and other European currencies.

Imports of Iranian oil have been increasing here. The monthly import bill is estimated at between \$500 million and \$600 million, because most of the recent deliveries are of spot oil priced at around \$40 a barrel, the sources said.

**Dollar Falls,
Trade Slow**

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP) — The dollar remained under pressure today and closed lower against European currencies, although end-of-month bookkeeping restrained trading volume, dealers said.

The dollar fell against the yen, rising to 249.15 yen from 248.95 late yesterday. Analysts, noting Japan's dependence on Iranian oil, attributed the rise to Tehran radio reports that two oil pipelines in Khuzestan had been damaged by explosions, apparently in sabotage.

The dollar fell to 1.6205 Swiss francs from 1.6200 after moving as low as 1.6187. Dealers attributed the weakness to rumors that Switzerland may abolish negative interest rates that apply to certain types of nonresident deposits. These currently are 2.5 percent per quarter.

President Fritz Lüscher of the Swiss National Bank said today that he had persuaded Switzerland's banks to delay increases in savings deposit and mortgage rates. He added that some distortions in Switzerland's interest rate structure should be corrected next year.

Elsewhere, the dollar fell to 1.7405 Deutsche marks, the lowest end-of-day level since the beginning of October and down from 1.7468 DM yesterday. The dollar also fell to 4.0890 French francs from 4.0988, while sterling rose to \$2.1825 from \$2.1718.

Gold prices were little changed from yesterday after a session of what dealers termed "very busy" trading. Gold was quoted here late today at \$409.50-\$410.50, bid and asked, down from \$411.70 at the afternoon fixing but slightly up from \$409.50 late yesterday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Sumitomo Bank	
9 months	1979	1st Half	1979
Revenue	16,250	Profits	12,590
Profits	1,493		15,740
Per Share	0.765		
British Petroleum		United States	
1st Half	1979	3rd Quarter	1979
Revenue	146	Revenue	582.3
Profits	151	Profits	500.5
Per Share		Per Share	4.4
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Per Share		Per Share	10.2
West Germany		9 months	1979
1st Half	1979	Revenue	20,620
Profits	11,760	Pre-tax Net	1,340
Per Share			760

**Venezuela to Cut
Oil Production
Starting Jan. 1**

ABU DHABI, Nov. 29 — Venezuela is cutting back oil production by 150,000 barrels a day, or more than 6 percent, starting Jan. 1 as a conservation measure, the minister of mines and energy, Humberto Calderon Berti, said yesterday.

He said the cutback is part of Venezuela's conservation program and has no political motive. Venezuela has informed the companies involved.

Venezuela at present produces 2.35 million barrels a day and exports 2 million. Abu Dhabi was Mr. Calderon's eighth stop on a tour of OPEC states to try to persuade oil ministers to return to a single-tier pricing system for oil at the next month's OPEC meeting in Caracas.

He said that if the multilateral pricing system which emerged after OPEC's June meeting in Geneva continues, it will hurt its unity and solidarity. "To have a single-tier pricing system for oil is difficult, but not impossible, and I am optimistic that we will have an agreement on this issue at the Caracas conference," he said.

In Caracas, an oil official said yesterday that Venezuela will control the destination of crude oil and oil products shipped by multinational oil companies in the new year. "The destination of sales is a very sensitive issue, because oil marketing companies deflect shipments to spot markets where they can make larger profits, and leave some customers without supplies," the official said.

**C. Comecon
Edit Accord**

KOW, Nov. 29 (AP) — The EEC mission member responsible for affairs, has reported progress talks with Comecon, while noting that obstacles remain between the two groups can sign their operation agreement.

Using yesterday after three days of negotiations with Comecon, a Moscow-based secretariat, Haferkamp expressed a "positive" that an agreement between the groups could be signed.

He have progressed far enough to have an editing commission use a text for the accord," he told in a communiqué said the group will meet in February, and political-level talks some in Brussels not later April.

Canada's GNP Expands

OTTAWA, Oct. 29 (Reuters) — Canada's inflation-adjusted gross national product rose at a 5.2-percent annual rate in the third quarter, seasonally adjusted, after a 2.8-percent second quarter drop and compared with a year-earlier rise of 4.4 percent. Statistics Canada said today.

News and Notes

Denmark is preparing to become the first country to scrap traditional securities, replace them with computer data and thus eliminate a mounting paper-handling problem. Following years of commission studies, the Ministry of Trade and Industry has notified Parliament that an upcoming bill will provide the legislative preconditions for "the abolition of physical securities" and "the creation of a self-governing institution to register the rights of which securities belong to whom." Plans are for the old-fashioned bond to become virtually extinct by 1985, converted into data in the memory of a national securities data center. For various reasons, printed shares will survive somewhat longer. Other countries long since moved to streamline the handling of titles of securities. Their systems, however, are largely voluntary. None is more than partial and all remain tied to the presence of the physical instrument.

Renault is developing an experimental economy car designed to use 25 percent less gasoline than a current standard R-18 model. The French state-owned company said the vehicle is being built under an agreement between the French Agency for Energy Conservation and domestic auto companies, and is to start running tests at the end of next year. The auto will use a microcomputer to control the automatic transmission and engine to give maximum economy. The transmission will also feature a longer-than-normal top gear to reduce engine speed on the highway. Renault says the vehicle will have improved aerodynamics, lightweight materials and reduction of the rolling resistance of the tires.

Tokyo Electric Power says it has succeeded for the first time in the world in generating electric power utilizing heat from vaporization of liquefied natural gas. A test plant of the largest Japanese power producer's thermal power station obtained 122 kilowatts of electricity by vaporizing 10 tons of LNG an hour. In the process, the LNG was vaporized with sea water to activate the turbine. The company cautions, however, that "we'll need the generation of 3,000 KW or more to put this project on a commercial basis, and it will take some more years."

Exxon Urges Synthetic-Fuel Plan

By James L. Rowe Jr.

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 29 (WP) — The chairman of Exxon, the world's largest oil company, says that the United States should embark on a \$700-billion synthetic fuels program to end dependence on foreign oil by the turn of the century.

C.C. Garvin Jr. said yesterday that while Exxon has always supported development of a national program to produce oil and natural gas from shale and coal, it was now using "really strong terms." He said he wants to encourage Congress to pass a program to provide incentives for companies to embark on development of synthetic natural gas and oil.

Exxon is "close to saying yes" to building a plant to produce oil from oil shale in Colorado, and will soon begin "semicommercial" production of natural gas from lignite (low-grade coal) deposits in Texas.

At the minimum, however, it will take six to seven years to get the oil shale plant in production and seven or eight years to embark on commercial gas production in Texas, Mr. Garvin said.

If environmental difficulties with coal and nuclear power are overcome and energy demand grows at a slower pace than it has been doing, "We should make it through the 1980s — but not easily and not without recurring crises."

By the end of the century, even with increased burning of coal and nuclear power, domestic supplies of oil and gas will be 13 million barrels a day short of U.S. demand, Mr. Garvin also said. He told the annual meeting of the Securities Industry Association here that to think the United States can indefinitely import "more and more oil from a part of the world that is particularly volatile is to deceive ourselves."

Referring to solar and geothermal power, among other forms, he said development of a synthetic fuels industry "offers us the best chance for a successful transition to the age of nondepletable energy sometime in the next century."

Mr. Garvin said the country's recoverable reserves of shale could provide 550 billion barrels of synthetic oil, while the equivalent of another 430 billion barrels of oil and gas could be produced from coal reserves, without affecting the amount of coal burned by utilities and other industries.

"We have the necessary resources and technology to get started, and it is something which we can do on our own. To create an industry large enough to fill the gap which I've just described will be neither easy nor inexpensive. But it can be done, and I believe it should be," he told the brokers and investment bankers.

**U.S. Trade Deficit Declines
To \$2.02 Billion in Month**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — A rise in exports of manufactured goods and agricultural products narrowed the U.S. trade deficit to \$2.02 billion in October, its lowest level since July, from \$2.83 billion in September, the Commerce Department reported today.

Exports increased 6.4 percent from the previous month, the largest percentage increase since June, to a record \$16.84 billion. Imports increased 1 percent to a record \$18.86 billion. The October deficit compared to a gap of \$1.95 billion a year earlier.

U.S. oil imports rose by 12 million barrels and the average price per barrel rose to \$23 from \$22.25. The value of oil imports rose to \$6.28 billion from \$5.8 billion in September.

But exports of manufactured goods largely offset this with a gain to \$10.51 billion from \$10.09 billion in September. Farm exports rose to \$3.51 billion from \$3.25 billion.

The country's accumulated trade deficit from January through October has fallen to \$20.07 billion from \$25.4 billion a year earlier. Department officials said this was in line with their projected deficit of \$24 billion to \$25 billion for 1979, compared to a record deficit of \$28.6 billion in 1978.

The United States had a trade surplus of \$21 million with West Germany in October after a deficit of \$1.5 billion in September.

**Senators Scrap Chrysler Aid Bill,
Propose Tougher Package Instead**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — The Senate Banking Committee today voted 10-5 to drop the administration's Chrysler aid plan and instead take up a proposal which reduces government loan guarantees and increases private sector contributions, including a wage freeze on Chrysler workers.

The compromise plan was put forward yesterday by Sens. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., and Richard Lugar, R-Ind.

The substitute bill would require Chrysler to raise about \$2.8 billion in private financing — of which more than \$1.3 billion would come from the wage freeze — compared with the \$1.5 billion in private financing foreseen in the administration proposal. Loan guarantees from the government would total \$1.25 billion, instead of the \$1.5 billion sought by the administration.

The committee vote virtually killed the administration bill as a basis for Senate action. The original bill has been approved by the House Banking Committee and is scheduled for debate in the House, early next month.

The new proposal would require a three-year wage freeze for management and hourly workers, which Sen. Lugar said could save almost all the \$1.5 billion that the company asks from the Treasury.

The plan calls for distribution of preferred stock to employees in lieu of some wages, and for assistance targets for contributions by banks, stockholders, suppliers and state and local governments that would be hurt by a Chrysler failure.

It provides for a three-member review board made up of the Treasury secretary, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and the comptroller of the currency, and for controls on the federal guarantees so that the risk to the private sector is always greater than the risk to the Treasury.

**Bundesbank Cuts
Growth Corridor
Money Stock**

FRANKFURT, Nov. 29 — The Bundesbank's central bank council today cut the annual growth rate target between 5 and 8 percent for the fourth quarter 1980, new target compares with the 9-percent corridor set for the quarters of 1978 to 1979.

Initially, the statistics institute said that the preliminary estimate in West Germany rose 0.4 percent in November and was up from a year earlier, after a 0.3 percent rise in October's year-on-year.

Bundesbank said that it regularly examines the price and general economic conditions as well as the foreign exchange rate of the Deutsche mark.

It said its best estimate if its money supply should tend toward the upper limits of the growth corridor.

The central bank said it would policies in the coming year would assure an acceptable rate of growth, and would monetary policies that would rise as much as possible.

However, that a policy to fight inflation and simultaneously promote steady growth successful only when government as well as private enterprise and unions work toward goals.

Company Reports

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9 months	1979	1st Half	1979
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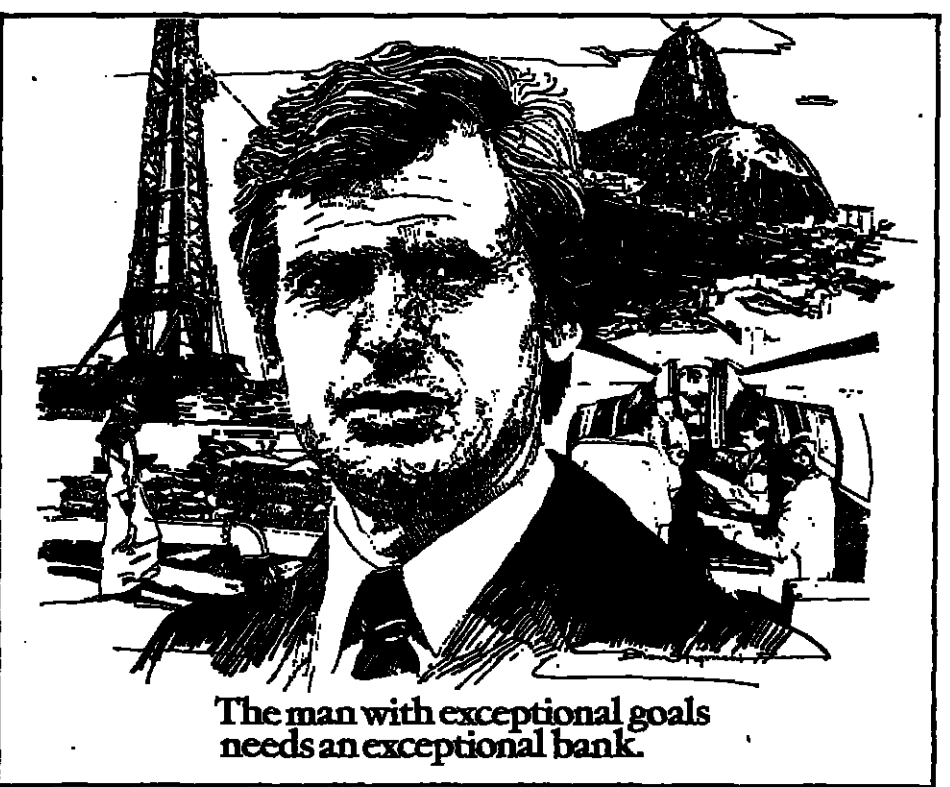
Support Facilities: Religious, educational, health, community and commercial facilities.

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Interested contractors may apply for prequalification for one or more of the foregoing categories. Applications must be received by the Bureau by letter or telex not later than noon on 19 Moharram 1400 Hegira corresponding to 8 December 1979. Prequalification documents will be issued by the Bureau between 19 and 26 Moharram 1400 Hegira corresponding to 8 to 15 December 1979 for prompt completion.

Prequalification documents will be evaluated by the Bureau for the purpose of developing a final bid list. Invitations to submit tenders will be extended only to those contractors prequalified by the Bureau for the final bid list.

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(Continued on Page 13)

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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Crowds	204	213	JamWP h	54	6	Penroll	40	41	ZenUto	224	224	30	15	DpixPd	37	5	51	27	345	26
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We've got news for you.

(Continued on Page 15)

...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great pleasure to have this special issue.

... ..

فصل في بيان ما يجب من العلم

By Eugene T. Maleska



GRAB RITAS CASA
NOLA INURE APEX
TEAM PAREH MET
CRICKENFAHMER
ISE AIR
PARENT ATTRACTS
ASIDE ABIE AHU
THEARTFULDODGER
HES MATE REESE
SNIPPERS VANDER
MAN GIN
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DATA TAMIL BEAU
EADS IRADE EATS
BEWE CARET XRAY

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair	MADRID	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	30	Overcast	MIAMI	21	70	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Foggy	MILAN	3	37	Foggy
ATHENS	14	63	Fair	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	54	Rain	MOSCOW	-4	25	Fair
BERGDADE	6	43	Overcast	MUNICH	11	52	Snow
BERLIN	14	67	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	Fair
BRUSSELS	2	34	Fair	NICE	12	54	Fair
BUCHAREST	43	63	Foggy	OSLO	0	32	Foggy
BUDAPEST	8	44	Foggy	PARIS	4	39	Foggy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair	PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
KFSCOPENHAGEN	9	46	Fair	ROME	15	54	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	5	41	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	65	Foggy	TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	39	Foggy	TEL AVIV	13	59	Showers
FRANKFURT	4	39	Foggy	TOKYO	15	69	Foggy
GENEVA	3	37	Foggy	TUNIS	17	63	Fair
HAMBURG	-1	30	Overcast	VIENNA	14	54	Fair
HOUSTON	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	6	43	Rain
KFISBANTUL	8	46	Overcast	WASHINGTON	6	43	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	4	39	Foggy
LISBON	13	55	Fair				
LONDON	10	30	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT local time.)

The map displays a complex weather pattern over Europe. A low-pressure system is centered over the British Isles, with a warm front extending northwestward and a cold front extending southwestward. Another low-pressure system is located over the Mediterranean. High-pressure systems are situated over Scandinavia and the Azores. Isotherms for 10°C and 15°C are shown, generally increasing from north to south. Weather symbols indicate various conditions: thunderstorms (Tz), rain (diagonal lines), snow (X), and wind direction (arrows). Specific locations like London, Paris, Berlin, and Cairo are marked.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 29 (UPI) — Gov. Bill Clements has been rebuked by the local chapter of the National Organization for Women, citing his "callousness and ignorance" in regard to women and women's programs.

The organization gave Gov. Clements its "Barefoot and Pregnant" award for his apparent attitude toward women and for a remark that women should be encouraged to go diving as a birth control method. Gov. Clements made the remark Aug. 30 at a conference at Texas A&M University after Dr. Feenan Jennings, director of the school's Sea Grant program, said researchers believed pregnant women should be careful when diving because gas bubbles could occur in the fetus before they occur in the mother and the fetus could be harmed. "They're always looking for birth control. We might say, 'Go deepwater diving and exercise birth control,'" Gov. Clements responded.

MAKES YOU WISH YOU KNEW HOW TO HANDLE A COMPASS, DOESN'T IT?

STUPID BEAGLE!

SCHULZ

© 1975 CHARLES SCHULZ

11-30

THANKS FOR A LOVELY EVENING.

YOU'RE WELCOME.

YOU MAY GIVE ME A GOODNIGHT KISS.

WHY SPOIL A LOVELY EVENING?

WIT

TAXI, MR. BUMSTEAD?

SURE, ELMO

THAT'LL BE A QUARTER

OH-OH!

QUICK, HONEY! GIVE ME A QUARTER! I'VE GOT A TAXI WAITING!

© 1970 Bob Fawcett

WHEN! I NEED TO TAKE A BREAK AND GET AWAY FROM ALL THIS FIGURING

11-30

LET'S SEE...ONE IN THE BUSHES...TWO TO GET BACK ON THE FAIRWAY...THREE IN THE TRAP...THREE ON THE GREEN...

DOES 'E ALWAYS DO THAT BEFORE 'E GOES TO THE PUB, FLOP?

NOT ALWAYS, SIZE

SOMETIMES 'E'S GOT MORE OF 'IS OWN

COVERLY

THE MISTER AND I WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE A COUPLE PLOTS.

I HAVE TWO RESTING PLACES AVAILABLE UNDER A SHADY OAK WITH A PLEASANT BROOK BUBBLING BY...

NAW... THAT'S NOT US!

...YOU GOT ANYTHING CLOSE TO A FORGING WORKS?

©1994 by Dave Coverly. All rights reserved.

PLEASE, DO IT FOR ME, DARLING! GO TAKE A HOLE IN ONE—WALK WITH VICTOR!

EXCUSE ME, MRS. LANIER! THERE'S A PHONE CALL FOR YOU!

IT'S CHILLY OUT! DRESS IN SOMETHING WARMER! SEE THE TWO OF YOU LATER!

I WAS JUST CALLING TO SEE HOW SARA IS THIS MORNING!

SHE'S JUST FINE, RON! SHE'S LIKE A NEW PERSON!

BRADLEY BRADLEY

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

D O L O F

E E D U L

F E I N E D

B E N R A Y

No one can compare!

WHAT HE THOUGHT
HIS ONE AND
ONLY WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

By Irwin Shaw. Delacorte. 346 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"My dear Mr. Storrs," mimics Michael Storrs to his wife, Tracy, when she suggests he consider seeking psychiatric help to unravel his problems. "You hated your father because he died when you were a child, you are subconsciously equating your wife with your mother, your success as a student raised expectations of success in later life that are not satisfied in the job you hold, your jumping out of airplanes etcetera is an unconscious attempt, a symbolic attempt, to escape from repressed anger, resentment that is rooted deep in your childhood. A textbook case. You must understand these things and, understanding them, adapt yourself to them. Fifty dollars, please."

But Michael Storrs, the hero of Irwin Shaw's latest novel, "The Top of the Hill," can't seem to adapt himself to "these things." Despite the glib self-knowledge that permits him to best his wife in the game of psychoanalysis, he goes right on "jumping out of airplanes etcetera"—which to him means "jumping risks the way I have, and feeling more alive, and to Tracy means that one day soon she may be married to a corpse. So what with his failing marriage and job as a management consultant growing steadily more oppressive, Michael decides to run away from his suffocating life in Manhattan. He hops in his Porsche one day, and heads for 85 miles an hour for a desert town on Green Hollow, Vt. There he will either break his neck schussing down treacherous trails or find some way to the bottom of his problems.

American Cliche

Now, Michael's "textbook case" is so familiar that it's almost a cliché of an American type. So you might expect that Shaw dreamed it

one doesn't stop to think
One is too busy being enter

—

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
the staff of The New York Times

up to make some observation about American culture — to probe, for example, what it is about this heritage that produces Michael Storrance in such abundance. But you would be wrong if you expected that of Shaw. In his hands, Michael's case is lacking any historical or symbolic resonance. He seems to be one lone bat that Shaw has stumbled across

LONDON (AP) — In the life of an English country house in a Tudor mansion haunted by the ghost of a Boleyn?

Still, those skills have to be reckoned with. Take the scene that precipitates the final rift between Michael and Tracy. Tracy's father invites his son-in-law for a sail so that they may talk confidentially about what is wrong with the marriage. The weather looks ominous; Michael suggests that they not venture outside the harbor, but the old man

Getty, who died June 19, 1901, age 83, acquired the estate of Duke of Sutherland in 1900. It was built between 1521 and 1529 by Richard Weston, a friend and servant of King Henry VIII.

with her point that if it hadn't been for Michael's presence, the old man would have exercised more caution. It is hardly a profound or complex scene in which these ironies work themselves out. But only the most skillful of dramatists could have made it work so many ways so perfectly.

Once he arrives in Vermont, Mi- Anne's lovers.

By Alan T.

An outstanding innovation in tournament play is the use of a double Vugraph screen. With them the audience can follow both sets of bidding and play — a task almost as difficult as watching two tennis matches simultaneously but facilitated by commentators.

On the diagramed deal, the use of a second screen for the closed room enabled everyone to appreciate a brilliant defense stroke. It was delivered by East. His bidding, always aggressive, sometimes strayed over the borderline between boldness

and rashness, but this carplay was as sharp as ever. The declarer won the opening club lead in the dummy with the king and took an immediate heart finesse. The jack lost to

the queen, and the contract was doomed when West led another small club. There was no way for the declarer to take nine tricks before the defense took five.

On Vugraph the commentators suggested a better line of play which would avoid the need to guess the location of the heart honors. If South worked on spades he

NORTH

♠ J73
♥ J102
♦ QJ
♣ J

WEST

♠ Q973
♥ 10
♦ A762

EAST

♠ A86
♥ A98
♦ 987
♣ 987

NORTH
◆ QJ732
▽ J182
◆ A08

SOUTH
◆ —
▽ K98
◆ KJ72
◆ Q10

WEST

♠4		♠K10985
♥Q873	♥A5	
♦104	♦9865	
♣K7642	♣253	

SOUTH(D)

♠A	
♥K984	
♦K732	

After a routine club raise would have collected his side without difficulty. But he induced his masters to take a diamond. Leading the club suit is not something that readily to mind in such a position but it had a devastating effect on the declarer's communication.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1♠	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	2♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
3♥	Pass		

West led the club four.

If he won in the diamond suit he cashed his spade trick, the never score a second club if the defense would have winners. And if he failed to spade trick he would never South eventually conceded and ruefully congratulated his Machiavellian defense.

West led the club four

Benitez's Psychological Roadwork

By Michael Katz

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Wilfred Benitez's fight against Ray Leonard here tonight was a psychological roadwork session for Benitez, who has been beaten by the undefeated World Council welterweight champion.

Benitez's manager, Jimmy Jacobs, instructs his fighter to "be a champion" and "be a champion" to the interviewers: "My objective is to salvage some dignity Friday night. It is all, of course, pre-fight psychology."

"If I tell him he's going to win, Wilfred won't work hard," said Benitez. "I will knock him out. He won't take my punch. He's just a boxer. I'm the brawler. He's a great boxer, but this time he's fighting with the champion."

Who is faster than Leonard? "I think the champion," said Benitez.

There are more than a million reasons that Benitez should beat Leonard. The champion's biggest previous prize was \$150,000, for his last fight, eight months ago, when he outpointed Harold Weston. Weston had fought Benitez to a draw in 1977.

Tomorrow night, Benitez will make \$1.2 million and Leonard \$1 million and Jacobs would be the first to agree it is because of the challenger's "charisma."

Elders and Betters

Jacobs and Gregory Benitez, 26, are \$10,000 at 3-1 odds on the underdog.

Benitez deserves recognition. He was the youngest world champion in boxing history, upstaging the legendary Antonio (Fat) Fumalele. He was a 3-1 underdog at the age of 17 for a junior welterweight title. At age 20, as a 5-2 underdog,

he beat Carlos Palomino for the 147-pound title.

He is now 21, two years younger than Leonard, with 37 victories and a draw. And don't be fooled by the odds, which have been adjusted by the Las Vegas bookmakers to account for Leonard's enormous popularity.

Leonard, 25-0, may be "better than any boxer I've fought," said Benitez, but he added that Leonard was in trouble "because his manager told him to take a fight with me."

"I don't care if he's favored," Benitez said, backing Jacobs' bet to build up Leonard. "I will knock him out. He won't take my punch. He's just a boxer. I'm the brawler. He's a great boxer, but this time he's fighting with the champion."

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Cus D'Amato, a close friend

of Jacobs and an adviser to Benitez, calls Leonard the best fighter since Joe Louis. When Leonard hurts an opponent, the fight usually is over.

"But you must separate the dramatic knockout from what happened before that," said Jacobs. "When we watched Leonard's fight films, we saw a fighter with tremendous speed, a fighter like Sugar Ray Robinson, who can throw combinations of four, five punches and miss with the first two and knock you out with the third."

"But he has never been hit as he's going to be hit in this fight. He's going to know what it is to fight a consummate professional."

Not Worried

The consummate professional has not practiced his profession in eight months, but Jacobs, who wanted Benitez to take a couple of fights to sharpen up, is not worried.

"He's had better fights in his father's gymnasium in Puerto Rico than Leonard has had in the ring," said Jacobs, momentarily forgetting his strategy of building up Leonard.

Nor is the manager worried that Benitez has often looked less than a champion in some previous fights.

"When Wilfred fights an ordinary fighter, he looks ordinary," said Jacobs, a 12-time national

handball champion who bought

Benitez's contract from his father in August 1978 for \$75,000.

One thing he is not indifferent to is his first name. It is Wilfred, not Wilfredo, as he has been usually identified.

Still, the man who named him, his father, says "Wilfredo."

"It is easier to say," Gregory Benitez explained.

Not for Wilfred, who said that after he beats Leonard he wants to fight "Robert Duran."

There are some boxing experts here who believe Benitez will win. He can bend his body from the waist and is difficult to hit.

Even Leonard called Benitez "a great boxer" at a news conference yesterday with most of the principals for tomorrow night's television spectacle, which also includes Tito Arzuffano's defense of the universal middleweight title against Marvin Hagler. (There will also be a WBA light-heavyweight championship bout in New Orleans between champion Victor Galindez and Marvin Johnson, the former WBC champ.)

"If it goes 15 rounds," said Teddy Brenner, the former Madison Square Garden matchmaker, "there's no question Benitez will win. Leonard has to stop him."

Leonard said yesterday he would. "This fight can't go over 10 rounds," he said.

Old Pro Lanier Keeps Pistons' Steam Up

By Sam Goldaper

YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT) — Job Lanier failed to make one last shot in the Detroit Pistons' Conference all-star team game, but he was set off in where the game was. The fans couldn't understand why Lanier's talents had been snubbed.

Boxer Dies

Brain Injuries

Lainier in Ring

YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI) —

eight boxer Willie Claassen, 34, underwent brain surgery

after being knocked out

in the 10th round of a

fight with Wilfred Benitez

in the 10th round of a

fight with Wilfred Benitez

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in the 10th round of a

fight with Wilfred Benitez

snubbed. The Pistons' star center

had averaged 24.2 points and 9.2

rebounds a game in the playoffs

last season. He was named

to the team because of his

leadership and clutch play.

One Detroit newspaper carried

this headline: "NBA Is Hick

League for Snub of Lanier." Larry

O'Brien, the league commissioner,

sensed the discontent and added

Lanier to the roster as a replacement

for the injured Doug Collins

of the Philadelphia 76ers.

Lanier had been an all-star six

previous times, endorsing himself

to Detroit fans and management

with his unselfish and caring

attitude. In his 10-year pro career

he has a 22.8 per-game scoring

average. In last night's 98-89 loss

to New Jersey, Lanier had a game-

high 29 points.

The Pistons' plight has always

weighed heavily on him. Since

Detroit made him its top 1970 draft

choice, the 6-foot-11-inch, 250-

pounder has played under seven

coaches — Butch van Breda Kolff,

Earl Lloyd, Ray Scott, Herb Brown,

Bob Kauffman, Dick Vitale and

Richie Adubato. He has waited

patiently while the club talked in

vain about rebuilding. Since his arrival,

the Pistons have gained the playoffs

only four times and only once have

advanced beyond the opening

round.

For the fifth time in his career,

the 31-year-old Lanier is playing for

a team whose misfortunes have

forced it to dismiss a coach during

the season. The Pistons are last in

the Central Division, with a 7-15

win-loss record, 3-6 under Aduba-

to, the interim coach who replaced

Vitale.

Lanier doesn't like the frequent

coaching changes. He is more out-

spoken, however, about the Pistons'

personnel turnovers in the last sev-

eral seasons. He noted that he and

Leon Douglas were the only hold-

overs from the 1977-78 team.

"All the stuff you hear about us

being the youngest team in the

league, with five rookies and two

players in their second season,"

he said. "That's a lot of bull."

"In all my years in the league,

I have only seen a handful of

rookies who have come in and been

able to contribute right away. Last

season was an open-door policy for

us. We had 20 different players on

the roster. You wonder why we only

won 30 games.

"Now take this season. We lost

some quality players in M.L. Carr

and John Schumate. M.L. could have

been here, and Schumate definitely

should have been here. Every team

needs a blend of veteran players.

You can't go hog-wild and change

everything all at once."

Of the coaching changes, Lanier

said: "It has to bother everybody. I

tried to brush it off because I have

enough pride and self-motivation to

try to do the job out there. I'm not

sure it has the same effect on other

guys. Our five rookies this season

are probably competing with any-

body in the league. The difference

between winning and losing is the

guys behind those five — the next

four players or so."

Adubato appreciates seasoned

players. "The day they made me

the interim coach, we also brought

back Eric Money to give experience to

our backcourt.

"Lanier is playing like a rookie;

he's been unbelievable, especially

defensively. He takes over the game

at the end, and that's what we need.

Money and Douglas are just start-

ing to play well. Much of what they

do will tell our fate, and maybe

even mine as a coach."

Denver's David Thompson puts move on Boston's Larry Bird.

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